

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE PROMOTION OF TRUE CULTURE. ORGAN OF
THE CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE.

VIII.

JULY, 1888.

No. 10.

OFFICERS OF THE CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE.

President, Lewis Miller, Akron, Ohio. *Chancellor*, J. H. Vincent, LL.D., Box 1075, Plainfield, N. J. *Principal*, J. L. Hurlbut, D.D., Plainfield, N. J. *Counselors*, The Rev. Lyman Abbott, D.D.; The Rev. J. M. Gibson, D.D.; Bishop H. W. Warren, D.D.; Prof. W. C. Wilkinson, D.D.; Edward Everett Hale; Pres. J. H. Carlisle, LL.D. *Office Secretary*, Miss Kate F. Kimball, Plainfield, N. J. *General Secretary*, Albert M. Martin, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Secretary for Scotland (and temporarily for England)*, the Rev. Donald Cook, B.Sc., Dundee, Scotland.

THACKERAY.

BY WILLIAM H. RIDEING.

It was Thackeray's wish that no biography of him should be published, and he enjoined his heirs from lending either sanction or assistance to any project of the kind. It was inevitable, however, that some record should be made of a man whose work has so much assurance of immutability in it, and though the heirs have respected his wishes, and no authorized biography of him has ever appeared, or is likely to appear, several memoirs have been attempted, including one by Anthony Trollope and another by James Hanney, both of which, incomplete as they are, have value and interest as the testimony of men who knew him.

But we come nearest to him through his letters to his friend, Mrs. Brookfield, which reveal him in so confidential an attitude that their recent publication seems like a betrayal. He was a voluminous correspondent, whose pen was as fluent a gossip as his tongue, and he was the friend and associate of many of the most illustrious men of his time in politics, art, and literature. The material for a delightful work undoubtedly exists, but while those who have a voice in the matter can intervene, it is not likely to see the light, though the example set by Mrs. Brookfield in publishing to the world letters sent to her in confidence, and without any suspicion that they would be shown to the public, has had such lucrative results that further batches of his correspondence may be looked for at any time.

He was born on July 18, 1811, in Calcutta, where his father held a well-paid and honorable position in the historic East India Company, as his grandfather had done also. The Thackerays in England were a prosperous middle-class family, several of whom had entered the church, including Thomas W. Thackeray, the great-grandfather of the novelist, who became head-master of Harrow School; and when he was seven or eight years old the boy was sent to his mother country to be educated at Charterhouse, that famous institution founded by Thomas Sutton in 1611, for the education of boys and the support of old men.

Who that has read Thackeray's novels does not recall Charterhouse? "It had been," he says in "Vanity Fair," "a Cistercian Convent in old days when the Smithfield which is contiguous to it, was a tournament ground. Obstinate heretics used to be brought hither, convenient for burning hard by. Henry VIII. seized upon the monastery

and its possessions, and hanged and tortured some of the monks who could not accommodate themselves to the pace of his reform. Finally a great merchant [Thomas Sutton] bought the house and land adjoining, in which with the help of other wealthy endowments of land and money, he established a famous foundation hospital for old men and children. . . . Of this famous house some of the greatest noblemen, prelates, and dignitaries in England are governors; and as the boys are very comfortably lodged, fed, and educated, and subsequently inducted to good scholarships at an University, and livings in the church, many little gentlemen are devoted to the ecclesiastical profession from their tenderest years, and there is considerable emulation to procure nominations for the foundation. It was originally intended for the sons of poor and deserving clerics and laics, but many of the noble governors of the institution, with an enlarged and rather capricious benevolence, selected all sorts of objects for their bounty."

Indeed now, as in Thackeray's time, it ranks with Eton, Harrow, and Rugby, and the boys belong, with perhaps a few exceptions, to the prosperous and even aristocratic classes. A new school-house has been built in the country, far out of the reach of London fogs, but the old buildings are still to be found within a stone's throw of Ludgate Hill, and they are still occupied by the old pensioners for whom Thomas Sutton so generously provided. Not only was Thackeray himself educated there, but he makes Charterhouse the school of three generations of his characters and the final refuge of the most lovable of his creations, Colonel Thomas Newcome, whose death among the poor brethren is described in a passage which in the genuineness of its pathos is unmatched in English literature.

Thackeray became a scholar of Charterhouse in his eleventh year, the age at which Charles Dickens was put to work in a blacking factory, and while he, the fortunate son of the officer in the East India Company, was studying the classics, that other boy who in after-life would dispute pre-eminence with him, was pasting labels on blacking boxes not more than a mile away, for six or seven shillings a week.

He was but a very ordinary scholar, not remarkable either for industry, ability, or eagerness for learning, and we may

suppose that his conduct was not any more exemplary than his acquirements, since his nose was broken in a school-boy fight which disfigured him for life. He was "a pretty, gentle, and rather timid boy," an old school-fellow says; he had no skill in games, but he delighted his companions by his readiness in making rhymes and sketches which twinkled with the spirit of burlesque. Wherever in his books there was a blank space, on the margin, the cover, and the title page, he scribbled his caricatures, which showed both originality and humor; and though the school authorities never selected him as the poet of any celebration, he gleefully burlesqued those who were thus honored. When the time came for him to leave, no one had discovered that in the departing scholar was a genius who would add to the luster already cast upon the school by Richard Steele and Joseph Addison, both of whom had profited by Sutton's benefaction.

From Charterhouse, Thackeray went to Cambridge, and while he was an undergraduate in that university he contributed to a little college paper called *The Snob*, of which, possibly, he was at one time the editor; and among his parodies was one on the prize poem of a fellow-student, Alfred Tennyson. It is not unlikely, however, that before this he had quietly crept into print through the columns of a paper published in Exeter, near which town his mother, who had married again, was now residing. Some letters of his show that he was deeply interested in college journalism, more so, evidently, than in his studies, and at the end of a year he left the University without taking a degree.

His purpose now was to study art, and how, forsooth, did he carry out his intention? He was a luxurious youth with plenty of money and some convivial habits; he flattered from capital to capital, lounging in the studios and chatting with the artists; he could criticise and theorize, but he could not work, and the most serious thing to which he apparently applied himself was the copying of some pictures in the Louvre. At the age of twenty-one he was to inherit a fortune ample to support him comfortably, and not feeling the spur of necessity he sacrificed his ambitions to his indolence. We hear of him at Weimar, a petted youth in the little Saxon court, making ballads and sketches for the albums of the ladies. In a letter dated October 20, 1830, he writes, "I saw for the first time old Goethe to-day; he was very kind and received me in rather a more *distinguished* manner than he has used to the other Englishmen here. The old man gives occasionally a tea-party, to which the English and some special favorites in the town are invited." Again in February, 1831, he writes: "Talking of Schiller I am in possession of his handwriting and of his veritable court sword, and I do believe him to be after Shakspeare 'the poet.' . . . I have been reading Shakspeare in German. If I could ever do the same for Schiller in English, I should be proud of having conferred a benefit on my country." He was, however, making no progress in art, beyond the comical little drawings with which he adorned his letters, his books, and even the blotting paper which he used in writing.

In 1832 he came into his fortune, and invested a part of his money in a little weekly paper called *The National Standard*, which he carried on for a year or more, bearing not only the expenses, which of course exceeded the receipts, but also the burden of editorship. This venture failed, and then he joined his step-father in a company to publish a daily newspaper in London, of which he became the Paris correspondent. It was called *The Constitutional*, and one of its aims was the advocacy of the ballot. Thackeray was one of the principal stockholders, and when it failed after an existence of about a year, it left him without

a penny in the world. Some of his money had been lost in youthful folly, some in *The Standard*, and all the rest was swallowed up by *The Constitutional*. Nothing, he discovered, will consume money like an unsuccessful newspaper in a large city.

Thackeray's loss was the world's gain. He could no longer afford to be a dabbler and a dilettante; his reverses put him on his metal and compelled him to work for a living. It never became a joyous exercise to him, not even when the result of it had ceased to be a matter of doubt and it was bringing him both fame and riches. At any time he would far rather have gone to a dinner party at Richmond, or a supper party at his club, than started a new chapter on the novel for which all the world was waiting. There is a little sketch in one of his letters which (made by himself) represents him trying to squeeze out of a half-opened door while a printer's boy is pushing to prevent his escape. As long as he lived, the same contest was going on between the call of duty and the call of pleasure.

One day he took Bayard Taylor with him on a visit to the studio of Baron Marochetti, the sculptor who afterward made the bust of Thackeray which is in Westminster Abbey. Marochetti made him a present of an original wood-cut of Albert Dürer, the subject of which was St. George and the Dragon. Thackeray inspected it with great delight for a few minutes; then suddenly becoming grave he turned to Taylor and said, "I shall hang it near the head of my bed where I can see it every morning. We all have our dragons to fight. Do you know yours? I know mine. I have not one but two." "What are they?" Taylor asked. "Indolence and luxury. . . . I never take up my pen without an effort; I work only from necessity. I never walk out without seeing some pretty, useless thing which I want to buy. Sometimes I pass the same shop window every day for months, and resist the temptation and think I'm safe; then comes the day of weakness, and I yield. My physician tells me I must live very simply, and not dine out so much; but I can not break off the agreeable habit. I shall look at this picture and think of my dragons, though I don't expect ever to overcome them."

He never slew them, but he trampled upon them and disabled them so that in the end he accomplished an amount of work which if measured only by quantity would be creditable to his diligence. One reason of his procrastination and evasion was that he had little of the self-approving confidence which buoys up genius as it also buoys up conceit and incapacity. He was seldom sure of the effect his work would produce and was often haunted by menaces of failure. Having created a masterpiece he would rise up from his chair and declare that his readers and publishers were tired of him.

We must return now to the rather desperate situation in which he was left by the failure of *The Constitutional*. He set out for Paris again, hoping to make a living by drawing or painting, but he soon came back to London, having abandoned the pencil and the palette for the pen. He wrote for *The Times*, *Fraser's Magazine*, *Punch*, and other periodicals, turning out a great variety of work which though it has since been recovered, was not thought then to be of more than passing value. He was told that his contributions were too this or too that; he was cut down and rejected. How varied his work was may be inferred from some pretty verses of his in which his pen is supposed to speak of what it has done for him:

"Since he my faithful service did engage
To follow him through his queer pilgrimage,
I've drawn and written many a line and page.

Caricature I scribbled have, and rhymes,
And dinner cards, and picture pantomimes,
And many little children's books at times.

I've helped him to pen many a line for bread;
To joke with sorrow aching in his head;
And make your laughter when his own heart bled.

Day after day the labor's to be done,
And sure as comes the postman and the sun
The indefatigable ink must run."

Between 1837, when he was in his twenty-sixth year, and 1846, he published "Catharine," "The Paris Sketch Book," "A Shabby Genteel Story," "The Great Hoggarty Diamond," "Barry Lyndon," "The Book of Snobs," and the "Yellowplush Memoirs." His brilliance, his originality, the bite of his satire and the sunshine of his humor, were recognized, but he was not yet looked upon as a great writer. The boy who when he was at Charterhouse had been pasting labels on blacking boxes, had, after a career as a parliamentary reporter, suddenly come to the front as a novelist, and stood higher than he did. One day Thackeray went to see him and offered to illustrate his books for him, a service which was declined.

Thackeray still lacked confidence in his ability to support himself with his pen; and he had added new responsibilities to his position by marrying. How brief and unhappy in its ending his married life was, is well known. His wife became insane and left him with three little daughters, one of whom now ranks high as a writer of fiction.

Meanwhile Dickens—the boy from the blacking factory—had soared over the heads of all his contemporaries, and all the world was reading "The Pickwick Papers," "Oliver Twist," "The Old Curiosity Shop," and "Barnaby Rudge." No one admired his genius more than did Thackeray, and his success no doubt aroused the ambition of the latter, who in a spirit of emulation, without envy, now applied himself closely to a more serious work than he had hitherto attempted. It does not appear that when it was finished, the first publisher to whom it was offered "jumped at it." Objections were raised to its length and to its quality, but in the end Messrs. Bradbury and Evans agreed to bring it out in twenty-four shilling numbers.

"And there came up a Lion out of Judah!" These are the words Charlotte Brontë is said to have quoted when a portrait of Thackeray was shown to her; and they describe very well the effect of "Vanity Fair" on the public as number after number came out. Slow in his development, Thackeray was no longer dwarfed by comparison with Dickens, but climbing, with giant strides to a new eminence, proved his genius by such veracity and completeness of human portraiture that his characters were disassociated with the idea of fiction and entered very solidly into the circle of one's personal acquaintances.

The usual apparatus of the novelist had been abandoned. There was no elaborate plot; nor dove-tailing of incidents leading to a thrilling *denouement*; nor reiteration of personal peculiarities; nor consciousness that the various personages must affect the reader as being something less than life. Thackeray's method was new and daring, presenting humanity to us in the most familiar aspects and not in any exceptional situations or in the rosy glow of idealism. His characters were like the men and women we all know and meet from day to day, and even those who came nearest to being heroes and heroines were still marred by frankly avowed imperfections. How naturally they stood before us, and yet how transparent when held up to the light of

this prodigious intellect! Solid as the flesh and blood might seem, this man's power was not limited to the creation of outward semblances but revealed every throb of the heart and every casuistic trick of the mind.

Not only was the method new but the style fresh, independent, and racily original. Every now and then (all too seldom) a writer appears who, in addition to the knowledge of life and of books which we look for in all authors worth reading, has a way of using words which makes each of them luminous with an hitherto unsuspected significance. He infuses his genius and personality into his vocabulary. Such a writer was Thackeray, and in some respects the style he created is unrivaled in English literature. The ease, the fluency, the grace of it, contributed as much to the success of "Vanity Fair" as his masterly handling of character. It was quite his own, not built after any academic model, nor weighted with the consciousness of literary responsibility; it was sparkling with earnestness; clear, simple, candid, and yet so varied and flexible that it led from height to height without effort or fatigue. A rhetorical style like Macaulay's may be copied, but Thackeray's was inimitable; it was the very essence of himself.

Following "Vanity Fair" came that splendid series of novels which have an undisputed place among the English classics,—"Pendennis," "Esmond," "The Newcomes," "The Virginians," and "The Adventures of Philip." For the rest of his life Thackeray never heard a word from a publisher that was not flattering, and he grew rich from the profits of his books and lectures. But he never was quite happy; he never gave the dragons their quietus, and never learned to have confidence in himself. Even when "Vanity Fair" had made its mark he still doubted the feasibility of earning a living with his pen, and was aggrieved because he could not get a position in the London post-office, which had been promised to him. He was prematurely old, and in his latter years a frequent sufferer. He built a beautiful house for himself and his daughters in Kensington, and he had not occupied it much more than a year when he died in it on the morning of the day before Christmas, 1863.

There never was a more generous man than Thackeray. "To give some immediate pleasure was the great delight of of his life," says Anthony Trollope; "a sovereign to a school-boy, gloves to a girl, a dinner to a man, a compliment to a woman. His charity was overflowing." One day Trollope met him in the street and mentioned the case of a man who at that moment would be saved from disaster if he could borrow a sum of money. Thackeray scarcely knew the unfortunate, but when Trollope mentioned the amount that was needed, he blurted out angrily, "Do you mean to say that I am to find two thousand pounds?" A moment afterward he smiled and said, "I'll go half if any body will do the rest." And he did go half, providing that large sum at a day or two's notice. His prescription for the relief of another needy friend is one of the most familiar stories of him. Calling on the invalid he left a pill-box bearing on the lid the directions: "One to be taken occasionally"; and when he had gone, it was found to be full of sovereigns. He was said to be a cynic, but in answer to the accusation one might quote his own words,—“Ah, my worthy friends, you little know what soft-hearted people the cynics are! If you had come on Diogenes by surprise, I dare say you might have found him reading sentimental tomes and whimpering in his tub.”

The key to his character was in his unflinching, unsparing candor and his impatience with false pretenses of all kinds. All that was noble in human character he loved; all that was ignoble and insincere he abhorred.

MARS VS. APOLLO.

BY HJALMAR HJORTH BOYESEN.

Some years ago I visited the studio of a famous Berlin sculptor. He was modeling a small group representing a lieutenant who has just returned from a reconnoitering expedition, bringing some important intelligence to his superior officer. A casemate torn by a bomb, and a dozen stacked guns formed the background. It was intended to be cast in bronze as a mantle ornament or possibly a clock. Round about the studio were similar subjects, some in plaster, and others in clay. The cannon, the rifle, the bugle, the sword—in fact all the instruments of war—were seen wherever you turned.

"Do you, artistically speaking, regard the gun as a beautiful object?" I asked the sculptor.

"No, I regard it, artistically speaking, as a hideous object," he answered.

"But it represents to you something which you think is beautiful?" I persisted.

"Yes," he said with a chuckle, "it represents to me, in the present case, fifteen hundred marks easily earned. What can be more beautiful, unless it were fifteen thousand marks?"

"But, joking aside, would you regard me as impertinent if I ask you why you keep on modeling guns, when you think them hideous?"

"My dear sir," he replied with a significant shrug of the shoulders, "one must live."

A few days later, when visiting an exhibition of modern paintings, I was again struck by the great prevalence of martial subjects. Mars was the deity whom these artists worshiped; it was he led the dance of the muses on Mount Helicon, and no longer Apollo. Bloodshed and slaughter were glorified; here the chieftains of war, in shining harness, mounted upon superb steeds, were receiving the homage of the conquered neighbors beyond the Rhine; there the wounded and the dying were half raising themselves on their elbows, swinging their blood-bespattered caps and with breaking voices cheering the Emperor and Bismarck or the Crown Prince and Von Moltke as they rode by. It was a pitiful spectacle to see the arts thus degraded, enslaved, pressed into the service of barbarism instead of advancing and glorifying civilization.

I can not cite all the evidence of Apollo's subjection to Mars, which accumulated on my hands during the sojourn in Germany to which I refer. Only one more observation will suffice. It was my particular business at that time to study German educational methods, and I frequently obtained permission to attend recitations in public and private schools of various grades. On one occasion I was present during the hour for declamation of poetry in one of the lowest classes of a gymnasium. A small boy of eight with painfully thin arms and legs, and spectacles on his nose, stood up and recited in a child's shrill voice a tremendously patriotic rhyme, bristling with national braggadocio, hatred of the French, and the most blood-thirsty sentiments. That little, spectacled fellow with his deplorable spindle-shanks was snorting and panting for the blood of the Gaul, and the teacher sat at his desk and smiled approvingly at the deluded child's ferocity which he mistook for patriotism. Presently another valiant warrior of about the same age got up and spouted with ludicrous vigor Arndt's

*Der Gott der Eisen wachsen liesz
Er wollte keine Knechte.*

He was followed by three or four others, one of whom recited Körner's beautiful "Battle Prayer," and another a hyperbolic greeting to the emperor by an obscure author.

In France the martial spirit in the arts is no less conspicuous and aggressive. There, too, the picture galleries are crowded with battle scenes; though it is the victories of the remoter past they celebrate, not the defeats and humiliations of 1870. There, too, the majority of public monuments represent great chieftains of war, and commemorate battles and martial achievements. Whether the little boys in the public schools are taught in their recitations of poetry and text-books of history to hate the Germans and to yearn for the day of vengeance, I do not know positively, but I think it highly probable. The barbaric martial spirit upon which princes and nobles rely for their continuance in power is naturally encouraged by them; and the fine arts which have the same need of bread as less exalted industries, court their favor by appearing to be imbued with their spirit. The muses and graces dance their alluring dance about the rough and brutal Mars, "striking the earth with rhythmic feet," and joining their sweet voices in a martial chorus.

It is a matter of congratulation that in this country the arts have largely emancipated themselves from the sway of Mars. Battle-pieces are comparatively rare in our Academy exhibitions, and cannon, guns, and bayonets are never introduced in ornamental bric-à-brac. To be sure our great generals and admirals have their niches secure in the temple of fame and their ugly statues on our public squares; and every little town East or West, which sent soldiers to the War, has its soldiers' monument, consisting of an obelisk inscribed with the names of the fallen, or a boy in blue leaning upon his gun. But these monuments are more in the nature of a commemoration of the individual men than a glorification of their martial calling. Our poets do not often sing of battles and carnage, though occasionally they single out heroic feats, performed in war, as subjects worthy of their muse. Thus Read has celebrated "Sheridan's Ride" in strong and spirited verse, and Lathrop, "Kearney at Five Points," and Whittier, "Barbara Frietchie." But considering the duration of the Civil War and the many brilliant feats of arms which made it memorable, the amount of poetry which it produced was remarkably small. Among all our great poets I can not recall a single martial spirit. Walt Whitman's "My Captain, oh my Captain" is perhaps the noblest poem of the war period, always, of course, excepting Lowell's "Commemoration Ode." But neither is written in a warlike spirit. Both are elegiac; breathing sorrow and regret, and lamenting the sacrifice of noble lives. But they are notably wanting in that fierce, revengeful tone and exultation in destruction which characterize French and German war poems. There is in the "Commemoration Ode" a solemn organ tone of exalted meditation and fervid outbursts of patriotism, but no martial strain arousing enthusiasm and glorifying the warriors' deeds, by appeals to the savage passions. Longfellow, though he was a contemporary of all the heroes of the War, found no inspiration for his song in their deeds; while those

who fought the battle of human rights in the pulpit and in Congress were cheered on by his voice. His "Poems on Slavery," which, however, lack the rousing note and indignant ring of those of Whittier, may have done something toward awakening public sentiment in the North; but I doubt if they could ever have been very effective. Whittier, man of peace though he is, sings much better of the wrath of God. With the exception of Mrs. Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic," I do not know a single poem in American literature that has the martial tread, the enthusiasm, the fury and fervor of war in any thing like the same degree as the German warsongs of Arndt and Körner. There are the bugle call, the blare of the trumpet, the abrupt, blood-stirring drum-tap, or the long thunderous roll of the reveille in these poems, and you become temporarily a barbarian when you read them, thirsting for somebody's blood. They were valuable in their day, when the Germans were straining every nerve to throw off the French yoke; but to day civilization has outgrown them, or ought to have outgrown them. They are as pernicious, as an element of education, as they are poetically beautiful.

We may concede that Dr. Johnson uttered a paradox when he said that patriotism was the last resort of scoundrels; though I am of opinion that this paradox has a wide application in the United States to-day. The pseudo-patriotism which finds vent in savage denunciation and appeals to passions, happily extinct or in the process of extinction, and absurd manufactured indignation regarding fancied slights or insults are a mere flickering blaze among the expiring embers of sectional hate and martial sentiment. Ours is an industrial civilization, and emotions which are the products and supports of feudalism can not long survive where all the normal agencies of life tend toward their suppression. Sentiments which at an earlier stage of social evolution were useful and necessary, are frequently at a later stage disorganizing and injurious. Among these are loyalty, enthusiasm, obedience, subordination—all concomitants of the martial spirit. A people which possessed all these feudal virtues in an eminent degree, would be poorly equipped for self-government. A strong sense of independence, a jealous insistence upon one's rights, a cool, vigilant, critical spirit—these are the qualities which make liberty possible and secure. It is the sense of loyalty and the ready submission required of the soldier in the field, which, when transferred to civic life, produce bossism and the spoils system with all its attendant abuses. The civil service with its one hundred thousand or one hundred twenty thousand political workers becomes an organized army, in which each one does the bidding of his chief; and the result is frequently the frustration of the will of the people, and in the course of time, perhaps, its loss of liberty.

But, it will be asked, what is the application of this to poetry and the fine arts? Well, the application is, perhaps, not obvious, but it is nevertheless near at hand. The sentiments which we regard as pre-eminently poetic are those which are most closely associated with the martial spirit. The verses which we learn to recite as boys and which most stir our hearts are those which deal with heroic feats of valor and self-sacrifice. The boy who "stood on the burning deck" was, when judged from a practical and unpoetic point of view, more of a fool than a hero; and yet we are taught to admire him. I admit that to me, too, he appears worthy of admiration; but that is because I, in common with the rest of my countrymen, am yet largely imbued with the martial spirit. I have a strong suspicion that to the citizen of the industrial democracy of the future, Casa-

bianca will seem unfit for survival, by reason of his defective sense of self-preservation. Browning's beautiful poem "An Incident of the French Camp at Ratisbon" would not move us as it does if we did not share his instinctive estimate of Napoleon as a grand and exalted personage, because he had waded through carnage to a throne. The wounded youth who rides up before him, delivers his message, and falls dead, is an instance of extreme devotion to the martial chief and unquestioning acceptance of any fate which may befall one in carrying out his behests. But this virtue is possessed in a still higher degree by the most barbarous nations. Stanley relates that an African king, as a delicate compliment, presented him with the heads of a dozen of his own subjects whom he had just killed in his guest's honor; and these twelve unfortunates accepted death stolidly as a matter of course, and the incident made no sensation whatever. Thus the instincts of barbarism survive in civilization and are christened with new names, though they remain yet, at bottom, the same; and the sentiments engendered by social conditions which are any thing but admirable may be put to nobler uses under new and improved conditions. Thus the heroism which was at first mere martial fury, became willingness to sacrifice self for the common good. And in this aspect it has a universal application in all stages of civilization. The man who labors unremittingly under obloquy and discouragement, for a reform which he thinks of vital importance to his fellow-men, displays a heroism which is far more difficult and therefore more laudable than that of the soldier who, amid the beating of drums and patriotic excitement, marches to his doom. The bravery which was first displayed upon the field of battle may, a couple of generations later, manifest itself as contempt for danger and unflinching perseverance in the defense of a righteous cause. And in this shape the martial virtues still remain fit subjects for the treatment of the poet, the painter, and the sculptor. It is in this transferred application that the American poets, as a rule, find inspiration in them; and they differ in this respect advantageously from the contemporary poets of Germany.

A question which I never weary of asking myself is this: How will industrialism when consistently developed in all relations of life, affect the fine arts? Much of the lameness and tameness of contemporary poetry is, I think, due to the fact that the ideals of feudalism are losing their hold upon the public and those of industrialism are yet but imperfectly understood. A very intelligent friend of mine insists that poetry is an obsolescent art, and that the democracy of the future will entirely dispense with it. Likewise he sees in the decorative purposes to which the arts are now being applied, an evidence that they will merely retain their places as trades of a higher degree, ministering to the material comforts of those who can afford to invest in superior skill. And even in this limited field, he thinks, they are destined to play a smaller and smaller part; for the tendency of the future will be toward equalization of material conditions, and legislative discrimination against those who now enjoy undue advantages in the struggle for existence. Let Mars and Apollo fight as much as they choose; the future, he says, is to belong to neither of them. It is to be the age of Vulcan. Let me add that this friend of mine is a philosophical student of history, and has no affiliation or sympathy with Henry George's Labor Party.

The argument with which I have endeavored to bring this prophecy to naught is this: there is nowhere any evidence of retrogression on a grand scale in human history. The evolution of the future, whatever temporarily eclipses the arts may suffer in it, tends toward the development of

a nobler type of man, and toward a higher average of well-being. But a man who should feel no responsive thrill at the contemplation of what is beautiful would be no improvement upon the very imperfect types which now inhabit the earth. Even if the time shall come when men will look back upon the nineteenth century as an era devoted to the cultus of a vanished beauty, a still remoter future will witness the resurrection of the arts in greater perfection. What kind of verse will then move the hearts of men; and what kind of painting and sculpture they will rejoice in, it is of course impossible to tell. It is a safe prediction, however, that as their intellects grow subtler, they will find pleasure in verse which makes a more direct and a severer

appeal to the intellect than is the case with contemporary poetry. For I believe that the man of the coming centuries will be a more intellectual and a less emotional creature than his ancestor of to-day. Browning, in spite of the ruggedness and unmelodiousness of his verse, has in my opinion, a long lease upon the future. The subtle psychological problems with which he deals—the marvelous soul histories he unravels—will delight men more and more and open paths in which others will follow. Goethe's grand and free spirit, with its many-sided development, points in other directions to new problems, new struggles, and peaceful victories. These two names are to me the guide-posts into the dim land of the poetry of the future.

OUR MUSICAL INSECTS.

BY MARY TREAT.

VI.

ORTHOPTERA—STRAIGHT-WINGED INSECTS.

The family *Orthoptera* is celebrated for its wonderful musical powers. It includes the various species of noisy crickets and grasshoppers, locusts and katydids, the curious walking-sticks, and the comical-looking praying mantis, together with cockroaches and earwigs.

The fossil remains of some of these insects have been found in the Upper Devonian formation, showing that this order together with the *Neuroptera* (lace-winged insects) are the earliest forms of insect life that have been preserved and handed down to us in the rocks. In the Tertiary formation they are found quite numerous and well preserved. Untold ages before man appeared upon the earth, these little creatures were making the groves resound with their songs no less than to-day when their ceaseless din in late summer and autumn arrests our attention and we desire to know what all this noise is about and how it is made.

A few days ago a large black field cricket (*Gryllus niger*) became a self-imposed prisoner in our kitchen, where he remained several days despite my efforts to turn him out; and finally he became quite tame. Toward evening he would come out from his lurking place and allow me to witness his musical performance. He elevated his elytra, or wing-cases, and rubbed them against each other in a most rapid manner. On the middle portion of the fore wings there is a resonant drum with an elastic surface, and on the upper surface of the hind wings is a file covered with fine teeth. The noise is made by rasping the file across the drum, and my prisoner evidently had a good new instrument, not yet worn by use, with which he produced such shrill notes that I was obliged to stop my ears while watching him. But distance softened the sound, so that I only had to pass into another room to make his music seem light and cheerful; but it mattered little to him whether I was pleased or otherwise with his performance.

His serenade was not for my entertainment, but to charm the ear of a shy, silent Miss Gryllus; and evidently the louder and shriller the sound the more enchanted she became. I do not know that while he was my prisoner he took any nourishment aside from water which I furnished him, but his musical powers did not abate; and toward the evening of the fourth day I noticed two bright, fresh-looking females on the back porch near the kitchen. A screen door intervened between them, but this did not prevent one of the young ladies from climbing upon the netting to take a look at the musician. She was perfectly silent—as is the

way of all the females in this family—but somehow the gallant serenader knew at once that she was there, and ceased his song and tried to mount the screen to meet her, but he was not successful, he fell back with each attempt. Whether he was naturally less agile than she, or had grown somewhat weak from his long fasting I could not tell, but he soon settled back on the floor and resumed his song; and now the other female ventured near the door, when the one upon the screen immediately pounced down upon her, and they clinched and fought until a leg was severed from one, when she crawled away leaving the other victor of the field; meanwhile the song was continued with great energy.

I now opened the door and succeeded in liberating the prisoner. He soon met the victorious heroine who was now all amiability, her vixenish temper not manifesting itself in the least. The two fondled each other's antennæ and came nearer and nearer until they rubbed their heads together in the most affectionate manner.

At this point I interfered—knowing how nearly famished the poor musician must be—and gently drove him to the grass below where he at once began to cut down the blades, which he held with his palpi and fore feet while he sliced off dainty strips with his mandibles, which he chewed and swallowed. I was so intent on watching him that I neglected to observe when the young lady went, but he knew how to call her back. He finished his meal in some ten or fifteen minutes, and proceeded to make his toilet by passing his legs over his head and body.

The *Gryllus* family are very neat and cleanly in their habits, they dislike dust and keep themselves fresh-looking until old age overtakes them. No sooner did the gay musician complete his toilet than he recommenced his serenade, but the shades of evening prevented my further observation.

The crickets have been my favorites from earliest childhood, where in an old-fashioned house with a fire-place and stone hearth, my little sister and myself made the acquaintance of the house cricket (*Gryllus domesticus*). A few years ago I saw it stated on the authority of some one that the European house cricket had been introduced into the vicinity of New York. Thirty years before this it had been our delight to watch these crickets on winter nights and to give them water and crumbs. No bird, or kitten, or pet of any kind has left such a vivid impression as these crickets. They were much lighter colored than our field crickets, and were very tame. Our mother taught us to give them water, telling us they were a thirsty race, so we poured lit-

the pools on the hearth which would soon be surrounded with baby and mother crickets.

I fully believe that the mother had a care over her little ones. At all events they lived together in perfect harmony, and when a large cricket would start off to her den with a crumb of bread which we had placed near her, she was invariably followed by a host of small ones. The musicians were stationed in various crannies, delighting the ears of their partners, who were intent upon their various domestic duties. They had long galleries to mine and rooms to build beneath the hearth.

I never saw any quarreling among them; in this respect they were unlike our field crickets, and were a truly merry, happy family. But our old-fashioned fire-places have long since given place to stoves and furnaces, so that for many, many years the cricket on the hearth has been an impossibility.

The mole cricket (*Gryllotalpa longipennis*) is our largest native species. It is seldom seen outside of its underground haunts. Its fore legs resemble those of the mole; they are broad and flat, and armed with teeth-like projections adapted for mining and digging in the earth. They are much more shy and retiring in their habits than their congeners, and although so much larger and stronger than their relatives yet their musical powers are not so well developed. The male sits at the mouth of his tunnel and chirps a ditty, which is faint and low compared with the strong, shrilling song of the field cricket.

We have some interesting musicians among the grasshoppers, especially in the genus *Cedipoda*. This genus also contains our handsomest species. The hind wings of *Cedipoda corallina* are a rich coral red, and *C. sulphurea* has deep yellow wings with a dark band near the center. Our most abundant species, common everywhere, is *C. Carolina*, whose wings are black, ornamented with a broad yellow band.

These grasshoppers as if aware that their beauty resided in their wings, rise in the air to sing. The noise is made by rubbing the upper edge of the true wings against the under surface of the wing-covers. I have often watched them while in this aerial position and wondered if the song was always a love call. If behavior means any thing among grasshoppers they have at times, especially late in the season, other business aside from love-making. Many times I have observed one of these creatures mount up a few feet above the ground, calling, calling, until sometimes half a dozen or more would congregate beneath him, when he would drop down in their midst and touch the head of each as if consulting about some grave matter; then the little flock would disperse and the musician, or orator, or whatever he was, would go to another place and call another crowd, and after the harangue he would again alight and communicate with each individual. As far as I could see there was no love-making connected with this affair.

Entomologists who have made the brains of insects a study, tell us that the *Orthoptera*, especially the grasshoppers, have a good development of brain, but not equal to the ants, or to the social bees and wasps.

Another class of grasshoppers remain on the ground to play. These are the violinists among the musicians; they use their hind legs for bows which they draw across strings situated in the wing-covers. The Rocky Mountain locust (*Coloptenus spretus*) belongs to this class. And here is an instance where an insect ceases to be insignificant and becomes a great and mighty power in the land, compelling the government to supply men and means to try and thwart the vast armies that sweep over sections of the West, devouring all vegetation before them.

Large volumes have been written by the head of the Entomological Commission, Dr. C. V. Riley, with a host of aids, and published by an appropriation made by Congress for this purpose, and scattered broadcast over the country so that all may learn the history and habits of these creatures, and the various means employed to check their ravages.

As far back as literature exists we find accounts of the scourge of locusts in the Old World, and of the vast swarms that darkened the sky, and swept all green things from the face of the earth, causing famine and death to the inhabitants. But all that has been written in ancient and modern times can not excel the grand, impressive language used by the prophet Joel in his descriptive account of these hosts:

"A day of darkness and of gloominess, a day of clouds and of thick darkness, as the morning spread upon the mountains; a great people and a strong; there hath not been ever the like, neither shall be any more after it, even to the years of many generations. A fire devoureth before them; and behind them a flame burneth: the land is as the garden of Eden before them, and behind them a desolate wilderness; yea, and nothing shall escape them. The appearance of them is as the appearance of horses; and as horsemen so shall they run. Like the noise of chariots on the tops of mountains shall they leap, like the noise of a flame of fire that devoureth the stubble, as a strong people set in battle-array. Before their face the people shall be much pained: all faces shall gather blackness. They shall run like mighty men; they shall climb the wall like men of war; and they shall march every one on his ways, and they shall not break their ranks."

The katydid must not be passed by, as he is a general favorite and the only one among the musicians that articulates distinctly. The musical apparatus is situated in each of the wing-covers where they overlap, and by rubbing them briskly together he can call Katy and make her hear when she is a long distance away. They are among our largest insects, some specimens measuring from the head to the end of the wings nearly two inches in length. They are green in color and somewhat exclusive and high-minded. During the day they remain quietly seated on their leafy thrones among the foliage of the trees, their color making them quite inconspicuous, so that their personal appearance is less familiarly known than their voice. They are interesting and amusing studies if one happens to alight upon a social gathering of the dainty creatures in late summer or early autumn.

In the twilight of an evening in last August my attention was drawn to quite an unusual syllabic sound—ka, ka, kat, ka. The repetition was sharp and incisive indicating that the musicians were young and full of life, and why they did not complete the sentence—Katy did, Katy did it—aroused my curiosity sufficiently to incite an investigation of the matter. Stepping out on the veranda I soon found Miss Katy on a vine which ran over the piazza, surrounded by a group of gallants. Whether she was a sad flirt and had brought the infliction upon herself of so many callers, or whether it was her own inherent loveliness and beauty that attracted so many at the same time, was not for me to know, I could see only the result of some law or katydid etiquette which was inexplicable to me.

There were five of these young suitors looking precisely alike, and so far as I could see no preference was shown to one more than to another by the fair Katy, who was seated on a spray of honeysuckle and embowered by an overhanging cluster of belated flowers. Her visitors walked around her in a slow courtly manner, with their long antennae lying straight back over their wings. But every little while

one and then another of the number would politely salute her by bringing forward his antennæ and gently waving it over her; then would come the sharp chorus of voices—ka, kat, kat—all talking at once, when the suitor would subside and replace his antennæ over his back and fall into rank with the others.

Happening to know that another female was not far away I secured her and placed her near this group, thinking thereby to divide their attention. I put her below them, knowing her tendency would be to walk upward rather than down. She no sooner reached the party than the first Miss Katy began to rise up until she stood on the very tips of her toes, looking like a young giantess, and all the time waving her antennæ as if to dismiss her, while the sharp click of the males resounded on every side as if assuring her of their entire devotion, and that they would not be swayed from their loyalty by this unbidden guest. She did not tarry long, however, but walked away without a single follower, and only one of the gallants saluted her as she passed, touching her with his antennæ.

The mode of communication among all insects is with

these organs, and for aught we know their language may be as perfect with them as ours with us. And any one who is surrounded with trees on a hot sultry night in August, when it seems as if the whole insect world were vying with one another to see which can make the loudest noise—rival katydids declaring from tree tops that "Katy did it, Katy did it, she did," and tree, and grass, and field crickets shrilling their loudest serenades, will not deny their musical powers.

The delicate little white tree cricket *Æcanthus niveus* is one of our best musicians; the loud sound it makes being out of all proportion to its size. These dainty creatures choose the most lovely dwelling-places among flowers and foliage. This must have been observed by the one who named it *Æcanthus*, which means living among flowers. Their antennæ are proportionately longer than the katydids, being nearly twice as long as the body, and they have Katy's habit of laying them back over the wings when not in use, but when a couple meet they bring them forward and salute each other with most exquisite grace and easy politeness.

SUNDAY READINGS.

SELECTED BY BISHOP JOHN H. VINCENT, D.D., LL.D.

[July 1.]

Natural theology has two meanings. A theology may be natural because founded on truth inherent in the nature of things and belonging to the constitution of the universe; or a theology may be natural because *ascertained* by the natural capabilities of man without any aid from revelation. It is evident that we do not know the whole scope of natural theology in the former sense. Probably we can never have an exhaustive, and certainly never an infallible, knowledge of it. Natural theology must be discovered by the use of the human faculties, and they are liable to err. At the very best it is the product of the unaided human capacities, and because it is in that sense natural it is fallible. I exalt natural theology, for I am now discussing the progress of that branch of religious science; but I recognize its limitations, and I point to them lest you think me extravagant in bringing into the sphere of natural truths many propositions commonly supposed to belong to the region of revealed verities. It is one thing to go into the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky without a torch, and wander about in the darkness feeling after the chasms, stalactites, and walls. It is another thing to go in with a torch, come out, and then go back without a torch. Natural theology, as it was discussed before Christianity appeared in the world, was an exploration of a mammoth cavern without a torch. Christianity has shown us the interior of the labyrinth of our relations to God; and now, it may be, that we can go into the cavern without that torch, and wander much further than we could ever have done had we received no assistance from it at the outset. If I bring into natural theology, therefore, a number of truths which you have supposed to belong to revelation, let it be remembered that I am speaking of the mammoth cave after it has been revealed to us by the torch. We go back into it without the torch, but we know now what we saw in it when we had the torch.

Natural theology must be Christocentric. If this claim seems novel or extravagant, I shall need to justify it only by the two great facts that Christ as man, and He only, exhibits human nature at its best; and that natural theology,

as a religious science, is founded on human nature at its best. The law of the Ascent of Life requires us to judge every individual by the highest capacities of the type to which he belongs. The capacities of man have been exhibited at their best only once. Whether we agree that Christ is God or not, we are all agreed that He is man at his climax. Natural theology must take into view all the human faculties, each at its best, and the whole set of them in harmony. They have appeared at their best but once; they have appeared in harmony but once. As Christ is man at his climax, and as natural theology is founded on the nature of man at his best, it follows that natural theology must be Christocentric.

The doubt of the superficial and ill-informed as to the reality of the earthly life of Christ is passing away. Infidels of competent capacity and any thing like large education no longer deny that four of Paul's epistles were written before the year 60. This is granted by the most destructive critics. The history of the first twenty-five years of Christianity is so well known that a man must be ignorant indeed to dispute the great facts which Christianity uses as the basis of its faith. You may dispute the interpretation of the facts; but that a perfect man appeared, and that he was the author of Christianity no intelligent man now doubts. The sinlessness of this character is asserted by many who deny the deity of our Lord.

[July 8.]

It is the fact of deep experience, however, that if you receive abundantly the spirit which Socrates had, if any lance of the Pentecostal flame enters your soul deeply, if you are completely and always in earnest, if you surrender utterly to the still small voice, there will come to you such a sense of sin as can be appeased only by the sight of the cross. If you show me a soul on fire with devotion to the best it knows; a spirit humble before God as the publican was when he beat upon his breast; a soul like that of which our Lord said: "He went down to his house justified," I will show you a soul that will be glad to see our Lord, and

that will find no peace till it reaches that conception of Christianity which teaches that we are to be delivered not merely from the love of sin, but from the guilt of it also; and that when we are delivered from the love of it we are not thereby at all delivered from the guilt of it. Serious philosophy has asserted since the world began, the record of the past is irreversible, and that when we yield, no matter how affectionately, to God, the record yet remains behind us. The more we love what God loves and hate what God hates, the more we shall loathe that record; so that the more thoroughly we yield to a Holy Spirit, of which natural theology teaches us, the more we shall perceive the need of an atonement. The knowledge of a method of deliverance from the guilt of sin is the desire of all nations.

Christianity turns in the lock of a scientific natural theology. Make natural theology broad, make it severe, put into it all the wards of a lock of the most complicated structure, if you please. It will be found that the Christian doctrines of the Incarnation, of the New Birth, of the Atonement, turn in that lock. Key and lock are seen at last to be parts of one construction. Natural theology and revealed theology, like key and lock, so match each other and explain each other that we feel sure that He who made the lock made also the key. They are related to each other as vestibule and temple, and the fitness of the one to the other proves that they had one architect.

Let me ask, at this sacred point in my discussion, and on the very height of this long course of thought to which you have listened so patiently, whether, in the domain of natural religion, when we yield to God utterly, a light comes into the soul that will enable us to tell what Scriptures are inspired? May we judge inspiration because ourselves possessed of something like inspiration? . . . It is evident that even the Christian consciousness, developed within the spheres of our holy faith itself, can not touch all the points of religious truth. A distinction must be made between the doctrines common to natural and revealed theology, and those peculiar to revealed. Many doctrines are common to both spheres, some are peculiar to revelation. How can I know by the Christian consciousness whether the doctrine of the Trinity is the truth or not? How can I know by the Christian consciousness whether the resurrection is a fact or not? How can I know whether Christ appeared on earth, if I have only the witness of the consciousness within me? It may be that by the Christian consciousness I am qualified to affirm that the pure in heart, the peacemakers, and those who hunger and thirst for righteousness are blessed. The beatitudes may be understood in the depths of conscience; but the great historic facts attesting truths peculiar to revealed religion must be established by historic proof. The doctrines peculiar to revelation must be supported by both external and internal evidence; otherwise we have no right to receive them as the basis of religion. The Christian consciousness has no application to truths not common to natural and revealed religion.

[July 15.]

Is it true that when we assume Christianity to be true, and live in accordance with it, we become possessed of such sensitiveness of soul, that when we touch a doctrine we know whether it is of God? There is a sense in which the spiritually-minded discern spiritual truth; but spiritual truth is not all truth. Many historic points must be discussed historically even at the bar of the most enlightened Christian consciousness. As the æsthetically trained perceive best æsthetic truth, so the spiritually trained best per-

ceive spiritual truth. To affirm that because my enlightened or Christian consciousness is not quite satisfied with this doctrine or that, which is clearly revealed, and may reject it as no part of inspiration, is to arrogate an authority for the human spirit entirely beyond its capacity. Precisely this conceit is one of the most fascinating and fatal sources of mystic and individualistic errors in current theological discussion. The Christian consciousness, what is it? Why, it is that high spiritual mode of feeling and that devout judgment in which Christians agree age after age. Yes; but Christians have not agreed. Here are the Protestant and the Romish sections of Christianity. Protestants hold that the Romanists have taught error; and yet will not affirm that Romanists can not be Christians. Who are Christians? We must narrow the sphere of the Christian consciousness to the select Christians of the world; the real Christians. Who are the real? The principle of the Christian consciousness has been developed upward in the church until it ends in Papal Infallibility. The church is infallible; the Synods are infallible; the Pope is infallible, so we hear. But developing the principle downward toward individualism, we come to the doctrine, which is now frequently proclaimed by latitudinarian mystics, that any spiritually enlightened man may know what is and what is not inspired in the New Testament. A false idea of the Christian consciousness may become a most arrogant tyrant. It is the individualistic Pope.

[July 22.]

To substitute the Christian consciousness, in any sense, for adequately attested revelation and the scientific study of it, is the wildest insanity. I maintain that only the strictly self-evident truths, only the axiomatic principles of reason, only the plain deliverances of our organic instincts, are to be taken as God's voice within us. I grant that conscience does infallibly point out the character of motives; but conscience and consciousness are two things. It is now too frequently held that the conscience knows infallibly whether motives are good or bad, but that our whole moral nature, acting under the influences of high spiritual training may come to know what is religious truth and what is not. It may know, for instance, as we are told, whether all men are to be saved or not. It seems to us fitting that all men should be saved; therefore, any assertion of the Scriptures that some are to be lost we are to reject as of no authority, or at least of not sufficient authority, to override that of the Christian consciousness. We must learn to think in the spirit of Christianity even if we deny the very words of Christ. So a mystical, frivolous, dreaming superficiality in theology occasionally teaches. No sane theologian, no balanced man of any school, has ever deliberately taught, so far as I know, that the Christian consciousness is a higher authority than God's word adequately attested as such. It is true that God's word must be found in harmony with axiomatic truth. It must be shown that axiomatic propositions nowhere come into conflict with the utterances of whatever claims to be God's word. But beyond the axiomatic principles or the intuitions, strictly so called, we have no right to affirm that there is a light within us co-ordinate in authority with revelation.

[July 29.]

In the great and heroic ages, the severe truths of God's word have approved themselves to the Christian consciousness; in the weak and foppish ages they have not. No one age is deep or broad enough to touch all points of revealed truth. The Christian consciousness of no one age is a suf-

ficient guide to religious truth. Many ages are not broad and deep enough to sound the abysses of revelation. Sometimes one aspect of truth has commended itself to the Christian consciousness and sometimes another, just as in individual life we now feel deeply certain truths and now others. The whole trend of the ages is not enough to measure the scope of revelation. While spiritual truth is spiritually discerned, there is a set of truths peculiar to revelation which we must take on the authority of revelation as supernaturally attested.

What is ordinarily called the Christian consciousness, would say that God ought not to have permitted sin. He has permitted it. If asked, previous to the creation, whether

an Infinitely Perfect Being would permit sin, I should answer No; but I find that an Infinitely Perfect Being has permitted sin; therefore I know what assumes to be the Christian consciousness has misled me on one point. It may do so on others. . . .

. . . Let us be humble in spite of being citizens of a modern age. . . . Let us in spiritual things sit at the feet of the supreme teacher of religious truth. The true Christian consciousness can be developed only while we lie where the beloved disciple did, in the bosom. In natural theology, Christ, as man at his climax, is the Way, the Truth, and the Life of Christ himself. He who lies in Christ's bosom, and he only, is fit to arrange the theology of the future.—*Joseph Cook*.

ITALY'S WOMEN WRITERS.

BY LUIGI D. VENTURA.

The truly literary and artistic period of female genius in Italy has begun within fifteen years, and it continues with a constantly increasing vigor. The chief and best characteristic of its efforts, and that which assures its success, is *good sense*. The type of Italian women, extravagant, false, excitable, passionate from caprice, and cruel from indifference, always actuated by foolish impulses, exists only in the imaginations and in the romances of second-rate and superficial French writers. In truth, that which distinguishes the Italian woman, especially in her literary productions, is *logic*. This faculty saves her from all excess, and she always remains in an atmosphere of decorum and honesty, beyond the reach of masculine irony and derision. We do not have those foolish feminine publications which are so common in France. The mental character of the Italian women (in whom the most lenient find cause to reprove, if nothing else, some exaggerations of ideas and impressions) is such that she has, instead, produced a literature in which the regard paid to *proportions* is so just that even the most fervid and passionate books maintain great gravity both in form and substance.

The quality still lacking in the modern female literature of Italy is *force*; and it is only natural that such should be the case, considering that we are living in a society which is hardly yet formed, and in which every work of art and of genius still proceeds with a certain timidity, and has need of a degree of caution.

In a far greater degree than the men, the Italian women have discovered the fact that there does exist another world outside the narrow limits of their own land. And, in this, perhaps, they may have derived inspiration from American women writers. Strong points of analogy exist between the literary women of Italy and America. One of the grand characteristics of our feminine literature is, that it is not formed in schools. Herein the artistic temperament of the Italian woman is superior to that of the Italian man, because of his lack of independence. In all literary centers throughout Italy, authors are, more or less, gathered in schools. They have an altar, a god, a *creed*; and where there is no school, there is at least a clique. Man is prone to fraternize, while the intellectual woman holds herself proudly aloof and never seeks companionship. In art no Italian authoress resembles another, or follows the methods of another; with them, imitation is wholly unknown. The Italian authoresses know each other, and read, estimate, and appreciate each other's work. They are often friends, but one never exercises an influence upon another. While in Italy this in-

fluence is studiously avoided, I observe as a deplorable fact that the success of a popular book, is leading American authors, even the emancipated women of literature, into the field of imitation. Publishers are, perhaps, most to blame for this, rejecting the worthy and original, and demanding something which will result in greater additions to their coffers.

Ambitious as the Italian women are, their tendencies are absolutely different, and nothing can divert them from their ideal, which is the vital principle of their work. And, in fact, there is, in all that they write, a clear, fixed idea. Even those who fail, owe their failure to the want of power to attain the high ideal, which, nevertheless, they had clearly in view at the outset.

The American system of sending private criticism, favorable of course, to the newspapers to advertise a book, before it has reached the public, is unknown in Italy and even in France. The success of a book in Europe depends upon the just criticism of an independent critic, not from the interested puff of a publisher eager to catch the dollar of the reading public.

The following names are those of recognized Italian authoresses. Only fifteen years ago Emilia Ferretti, *née* Viola, who was known in literature by the pseudonym of *Emma*, was considered the most powerful among them. Highly cultured, speaking and writing four languages with the greatest facility, especially inclined to philosophical and social studies, and with a mind adapted to calm scientific speculations, *Emma* fully justified this reputation. She began by contributing to the *Nuova Antologia*, which is the principal literary journal of Italy, (our *Revue des Deux Mondes*) short stories and sagacious criticisms, which exhibited clearness and depth of thought, expressed in a forcible, lucid, and sober style. Indeed in her critical study upon Flaubert, as representing the experimental romance, appeared a complete and powerful work which handles the argument vigorously; while her analysis of *Émile Zola's Page d'Amour*, exhibits a woman's delicate intuition, and an indulgent perception of the author's meaning. Among the many articles and criticisms which this novel called forth in France, Germany, and Italy, the work of *Emma* is undoubtedly the best; and it was so regarded by *Émile Zola* himself. Her last novels are *La leggenda di Valfreda* and *Una fra tante*, and the object of these two books, as indeed of all her works, is to embody a philosophical idea, and to combat a social injustice.

La leggenda di Valfreda is directed against the celibacy of

priests. It is a sound, strong, temperate book, the print of an intellect that never weakens in its asceticism, and which, in its fiber, is invigorated by science. But in this book, all *Emma's* peculiarities appear: her demonstration of them is too manifest, too scientific; the characters seem born of the brain, like Minerva, the most tiresome of the goddesses of the Greek Olympus. There is a lack of that true vital sentiment which satisfies and transports her. When the lovers, free, alone, impassioned, might be happy, and yet, intoxicated with abstractions, and mystical with the idea of humanity, forsake each other for a trifling cause, the reader is dissatisfied and says, "This is not love, this is not life." And yet, so lofty is the style and the matter of *La leggenda di Valfreda* that it alone sufficed to make the reputation of its author. The novel *Una fra tante* is a violent attack upon licensed prostitution. Her bold treatment of this delicate subject shocked the scrupulous sensibilities of the public, which could not understand how she could undertake to describe places which no honest woman may enter. Yet this book was written calmly and purely, with virginal chasteness, I will say. It was a much more human book than *La leggenda di Valfreda*; it was the cry of distress of a rebellious soul; and the feeling of indignation which animated the writer's mind, gave a vital warmth to her work of art. Undoubtedly the genius of the beautiful and cultured Milanese author, would have yielded other splendid fruits, if her labors had not been arrested by a severe disease of the brain, which attacked her three years ago.

Maria Torelli-Viollier, born in Turin, bears in the literary world the pseudonym of *Marchesa Colombi*. This lady has been married twenty years to Eugenio Torelli-Viollier, manager of one of the best newspapers of Milan, *Il Corriere della sera*. She wished to devote herself to teaching, but, failing in that, she began to write stories and articles for the newspapers, in order to earn her living. Her literary reputation was founded on a kind of behavior-book, *La gente per bene*, in which the old conventionalities were overthrown, and which contained entirely new rules and advice exclusively relating to daily life.

Her fort lies in depicting unhappy lives, devoid of health, fortune, and love, which waste away—the 'victims of ignorance—in obscurity. Her best work is *In risaia*, a romance of the country, in which is described the hard lot of the Lombardy peasant women who work in the malarious rice fields, standing in water knee-deep, feed upon cold *polenta* without salt, and are ever liable to the attacks of the dreaded *pellagra*. This simple story, which portrayed to the life a painful social evil, merited the success it achieved. If her books are infused with melancholy they are not without a subtle joyousness, quite feminine, which enlivens them. Their chief value is in their simplicity of style and substance—excessive simplicity—which, perhaps, sometimes lessens their force and efficacy. Maria Torelli always fears to fall into a style either rhetorical or theatrical, and, for this reason, she always reduces the proportion of sentiment. Hence her books always fail to reach her ideal. Her last book is entitled *Dopo il caffè* (after the coffee). Had I to compare this writer with some of the American women who hold a pen, I would say that the works of Louise Chandler Moulton, of Maud Howe, now Mrs. Elliott, and of Miss Sarah Orne Jewett furnish specimens of what La Marchesa Colombi offers to her many readers.

The portrayer of passion is Anna Zuccari, the wife of Signor Radius. She is of Florentine origin, but Milanese by choice, and bears the *nom de plume* of *Neera*. She delights in describing tumultuous battles, glorious defeats, ignoble victories, and the throes of a soul in the grasp of that over-

powering passion, love. The novels, *Un romanzo*, *Vecchie catene*, *Addio*, *Il castigo*, *La Freccia del Parto*, and her volume of stories, *Iride*, are pervaded with an air of warmth and strength which gives them a great fascination. The genius of *Neera* is bold and enterprising. Her two novels *Castigo* and *Vecchie catene*, especially possess undoubted merit. In her novel *Un nido*, the authoress has displayed purity and grace and made it an exquisite creation, undoubtedly one of her best. Personally, *Neera* is a woman of sympathetic and nervous temperament, with brilliant black eyes, and a tall graceful figure.

This group of Milanese female writers has two other names. One of these is Beatrice Speratz, who signs herself *Bruno Sperani*, and who is known as a journalist, bibliographer, and novelist. Her style though very fervid and vivacious is tinged with gloom, the result of her entire distrust of men and their sentiments. Her two novels, *Cesare* and *Stella cadente*, as well as her short stories, are marred by skepticism, which gives the reader an impression of bitterness. The life of Speratz was neither fortunate nor happy, and its character is reflected in whatever she writes. The other is Sofia Albini—a young woman about twenty-six years old—a sympathetic novelist, who typifies the living aspirations of feminine literature.

Grazia Pierantoni-Mancini is the daughter of that excellent poetess Laura Beatrice Oliva, and of the illustrious jurist, patriot, and artist, Pasquale Stanislao Mancini. In her home during her father's exile, and up to the present time, literature, art, and science have always been cultivated. Grazia Mancini combines broad culture with delicately feminine genius. She has given to the world the novels, *Valentina*, *Dora*, *Dalla finestra*, and *Sul Tevere*. She has also published in verse two volumes of translations from Longfellow and Heine, some little comedies for children, and a volume of short stories. Grazia Mancini has been greatly influenced by English and American authoresses; and especially by George Eliot. She is serene and tranquil in her literary expressions, as in her life; and is a woman of admirable character and disposition. She was the support of her father and mother in times of great hardship, and she now devotes herself to the careful education of her children.

Matilde Serao was born in Greece, in 1857, of an Italian father, who emigrated for political reasons, and of a Greek mother, of noble family. She came to Italy in 1860. In 1878 she began to write sketches for the *Piccolo*, a newspaper of Naples, and those she published in her first volume, *Dal vero*. In 1879 she was employed on the editorial staff of two or three other important newspapers, and published a volume of stories and sketches called *Raccolta minima*. In 1881 she published a novel, *Cuore inferno*, very impassioned, very crude, and very faulty, but in which there was such effusive warmth that the public was carried away by it, and the critics were exceedingly indulgent. In the same year, La Serao went from Naples to Rome, invited to the capital as daily reporter of the *Capitan Fracassa*, and while there published a volume, *Leggende napoletane*, somewhat inferior and too fantastic, her least meritorious book. In 1883 after two years of daily and laborious journalism, she published a novel *Fantasia*, which was both a great literary and financial success. To *Fantasia* succeeded *La Virtù di Cecchina*, a rather vulgar tale of the *Guy de Moutpassant* style, and following this appeared her latest novel *Il romanzo della fanciulla*, depicting the progressive steps of the girl into womanhood, and especially the influence of a catholic education upon Italian girls and more particularly the Neapolitans. La Serao is the most daring of the Italian authoresses. Un-

trammelled by the past and with no admixture of poetry, she is a modern woman, *par excellence*, who, early accustomed to drudgery, has achieved success solely by her own energy. A lover of work she is peculiarly adapted to her profession. She is one of the few female editors in Italy, and the only one who is qualified to be both a reporter and a novelist. Her earnings amount to fifteen thousand francs per annum. In person she is short and rather stout, with a large characteristic head. La Serao has recently been called the George Sand of Italy. If this is too great praise, we may say with truth, that she has already surpassed Mme. Adams both as a writer and a woman of intellect. Had I to compare her with some of our American writers of the gentler sex, I would say that Jeannette Gilder and Lillian Whiting might well be glad to take her in and form an international literary trio. Accuracy, intellect, perception, and nobility, would make them powers together in the foreign exchange of brain.

Carolina Invernizio has lately shown herself to be an able writer of sensational fiction, somewhat after the style of Ponson du Terrail. As life in Italy is little but French, her novels are read as one eats an exotic fruit, out of curiosity, but with little benefit to the system. Still in her novel of *Fausta* the incidents are very interesting and the language most beautiful. The famous "She" of Rider Haggard pales into insignificance when compared with the fantastic flights of imagination indulged in by the author of *Fausta*.

The writer of novels who excels in contriving plots, is Luisa Saredo, the wife of Professor Giuseppe Saredo. In the beginning of her career she signed herself *Ludovico de Rosa*, because at that time, twenty years ago, women had not begun to write novels. She was among the first, or perhaps the very first, to introduce into art the judicial novel, *L' Lfere Zappoli*, in exact imitation of the report of a lawsuit, full of interest keeps pace with the novels of Gaborian and Ponson du Terrail.

As a proof of the lofty and serious aspirations of Italy's women writers, I shall mention Luisa Saredo's latest work called *La Regina Anna di Sareja*, just published in Turin. She calls it "An Historical Essay." It is full of interest and will result in throwing more light on the general history of that century to which it refers; it seems more like the work of a cenobite than that of a woman of the world and society.

If I have given the last place in my list to Madame Mancini Cattermole, the daughter of the English Prof. Cattermole, married to Capitani Mancini, it is not because she takes that position in my estimation, when she is considered in Italy one of the best endowed writers of the day. Under the *nom de plume* of *Contessa Lara*, novels, tales, stories, special articles, in which the English sense of humor, the deep sentiment of the woman, and her flavor of Italianism are blended in a harmonious whole, flow from her pen in rapid succession. But where she excels is in poetry, and many of her pieces could well be signed by Heine or Henry Mürger and A. de Musset. She is young and has a great future before her, and it would not surprise me if some day she filled the void left in art by Mrs. Browning.

The Louisa Alcott of Italy is Madame Guidi, whose *Casamia* is a beautiful and healthy contribution to Italian literature.

In the literature of travel, of impressions, and of customs, we find the names of two agreeable writers, Cesira Pozzolini-Siciliani, and Caterina Pigorini-Beri.

Finally, the literature for children has engaged the talents of Ida Baccini, a Florentine, a most delicate and charming

story-teller, and of Emma Perodi in the less exciting and remunerative literary field of education.

One great merit of this entire group of authoresses, is that they have dared to make a beginning. It requires courage to be a pioneer in the face of public hostility, or, what is worse, public indifference. In fact, at first, the public was not willing to believe that the productions of these women would be of any value, and indulged in the usual flings and trite epigrams against women who wrote,—a common habit, to which, unfortunately, even men of the greatest intellect allow themselves to stoop. Another portion of the public was indifferent; smiled compassionately and shrugged its shoulders as if commiserating paltry and useless efforts. Yet these women have devotedly continued their apostleship, faithful to two lofty ideals—art and the highest womanly propriety. Little by little the stubborn public, here contemptuous and there indifferent, has opened its ears and allowed itself to be captured, by slow, very slow, degrees, yet always yielding; even the most fastidious critics have taken notice of them; and journalism complaisantly suffers them to be puffed without rebuke.

If, during the past ten years in Italy, female literature has had such rapid and unexpected development in the face of such obstacles, may we not indulge the hope that under new and favorable conditions the movement of female intellect will go forward with ever accelerating progress? We are still in an embryotic state, with the strongest potentialities which seek expansion in all directions; and among these anxious, ardent, ever expanding activities we must reckon the intellect of woman. The high, the normal, and the professional schools as well as the school of the fine arts, to all of which women are regularly admitted, are crowded with pupils. The lyceums and universities for men receive women also. Primary teaching is done by Italian women with enthusiasm and a silent, constant devotion. Lectures and conferences are always attended by ladies. The Italian woman feels the strong pulsation of modern life and is possessed of curiosity and the desire to participate in these intellectual excitements; and she appreciates more fully and more acutely the responsibilities of life.

In closing this article I can not help remarking that it seems a matter of great regret that the study of Italian literature should be so little pursued in this country, and that even that little is confined to the dead classics. The obstinate purpose of presidents and principals of universities and schools in this country in sticking exclusively to classic literature has been a stumbling block to the progress of modern ideas and their dissemination. I am glad to assume the responsibility of saying that the absorbing intricate perusal of Dante, while pleasant and profitable to some fine scholars, has been an evil to the general mass of students. Few there are who are fitted or capable of going through the study of Dante; and the time merely wasted on it, has been taken away from the practical, useful, and progressive study of our modern Italian civilization.

Italian in America, means Dante. If that great herald of progress in a far distant century could come forth from his grave and speak, would he not be the first to condemn aught that proved an impediment to the progress of knowledge in this, the nineteenth century? When the American student relegates the study of Dante to its proper place among the luxuries of literature, and feeds his mind with the strong and wholesome product of modern Italian thought, then, and not till then, will the many points of contact between the two countries be revealed, enabling him to form a correct idea of the *Italy of to-day*, and its people.

A DAY IN THE ARCTIC.

BY LIEUT. FREDERICK SCHWATKA.

Let us suppose that in the spring a white man is traveling with a party of reindeer hunters from the sea-coast, where they usually live throughout the winter, back inland, where they expect to see a number of reindeer migrating northward in the warm spring weather. Such trips I have made a score of times, and while, of course, they will differ even in essentials, a typical one can easily be chosen from the lot.

The first day is not a good one, for the many little hooks and crooks of camping are not working as harmoniously as they will a little later on. The early morning of the second or third day finds the little party asleep in a snugly constructed snow-house—or *igloo* as the Eskimos call it—and as there is a long day's trip ahead, to make a desired hunting spot, it is necessary to rise early. Of course it has been daylight since about two o'clock in the morning, although the sun will not reach the vernal equinox for six weeks or two months, but the Eskimo does not use such early times for his morning work, but rises about five or six o'clock to begin the day. The first one to awaken at this hour, arouses the good housewife whose duty it is to start the kitchen fire. She simply puts on her coat and prepares to start the fire directly in front of her in the stone lamp which does the duty of a stove. This is an open lamp very similar to a huge clam-shell, the flame burning along the whole length of the free edge, or from ten to twenty inches usually. The wicking for this strange lamp is a compact variety of moss which grows on the rocks, while the oil is that of the seal or walrus. The lamp is of stone, a sort of soap-stone, or steatite, as is also the kettle which hangs over it; the latter is a rectangular disk whose length is about that of the flame of the lamp over which it hangs. Nothing in this thick stone kettle ever boils, but simmers away as long as the fire is kept under it, until the meat in it is cooked in this way, which usually takes about an hour with tender meats like reindeer, and longer with walrus and seal. The meat is cooked in chunks varying in size, but averaging about that of one's fist, and when ready to be served the breakfast is in two courses, so to speak. First comes the meat handed around to the party, who by this time are dressed in their reindeer suits. When the meat is eaten, the soup resulting from its boiling is passed around, and if it is very cold weather, this part is not considered perfect unless it has an inch or two of hot grease swimming on its surface. This undoubtedly assists them in resisting the intense cold of the climate. With the meat, too, a large amount of fat is devoured during cold winter weather.

The meal ended, preparations are made for the day's journey, and this occupies about two hours before the sledge starts.

The first thing the sledgeman does is to ice the runners of his sledge; this consists in putting a coating of that slippery material an inch thick over the whalebone shoe of the sled-runners. Nine-tenths of this thickness is put on by dipping snow in water and forming a slushy mass which is spread on by the hand and freezes into a hard opaque substance like ground glass or melted glass slag. Over this, pure water is spread by streams ejected from the mouth in a spray which freezes into clear crystal ice over the other, and gives the runners a slippery bearing that will enable

B-july

the dogs to draw double the load they could carry if the runners were not iced.

The sledge is then loaded, the heavy bundles and boxes being on the bottom, the lighter material on the top, and over all are spread the reindeer skins which form the bedding, hair side in. Backward and forward, over and across this load, a sealskin lashing from twenty to sixty feet in length, according to the size of the load, is passed a number of times; at each turn it is made fast over the sledge slats projecting beyond the runners. Every body turns out to catch the dogs, harness them, and tie them to the sledge, while the man or men are loading the sledge, and usually the two duties are completed together.

The driver then takes his whip in hand and with a few indescribable tongue-twisting words hurled at the dogs, a snap of the long-lashed whip, and an assisting lurch at the head of the sledge, he starts the team and we are off. If there is a light load, a small party, and a good many dogs,—from ten to fifteen—we can enjoy a ride on the sledge occasionally; and this is more likely when we are going inland than when returning home to the coast with the sledge loaded with reindeer meat. With a very light load the dogs trot along, and it is necessary to ride a great deal to keep along with the party, although the rests are frequent enough to allow a fast walker to keep up; but he would get very little rest at the intervals when they stop for that purpose. The first "stretch" they make before resting is about an hour and a half after starting, and after that every hour. These intervals are from ten to fifteen minutes long, during which the dogs curl up on the snow and most of them take a nap; the natives sit down, as a usual thing, in a row against the sledges to support their backs; some of them stretch out at full length on the snow to get a more comfortable position. These short rests are evidently only for the dogs; for when a sledge is stopped to allow the hunters to attempt to secure some reindeer or other game in sight, and the men return, however fatigued they may be, they at once proceed on the journey with the remark that the dogs have had a good rest. These rests may be two or three hours apart if the sledge load is very light and but few riding on it; and, again, if the ice is stripped from the sledge-runners by some half concealed stone they will stop at the first lake and dig through six or seven feet of ice to get at the water beneath, to repair the damages, although it may have been only half an hour from the last resting point.

Probably while coming over some ridge that brings a new tract of country into view, the keenest eyed of the party will see a small reindeer herd in the distance, and at the magic sounds *took-took! took-took!* (reindeer) the sledge is stopped and the hunters get out their guns from under the sledge lashings, and soon disappear in the low valleys to the front, the women and children remaining with the sledge. In a few minutes a shot is heard, and the reindeer scatter and finally disappear over the hills; one or two more discharges that are heard, hasten their departure. A moment or two afterward, one of the hunters is seen near the place of the shooting, and he is closely watched for any signal that he may make. Presently he lifts an arm above his head and with a full sweep of the extended arm and his body to the waist, he reaches over and touches the ground once. This is a signal

that he has slain a reindeer. Had he touched the ground twice, and after each time come to an upright position, it would have denoted two animals secured, and so on. If the slain animal is on the line of march, or near it, that the sledge was taking, the best driver, even if only a boy or woman, will take the whip and manage the best he or she can until the hunter is reached, who in the meantime has been busy slaughtering the animal. If the place where the killing has taken place is considerably off the intended course, two or three good dogs are taken from the sledge and driven by some one over to the reindeer's carcass; the traces are fastened to its neck and horns and it is then dragged to the sledge or to the nearest point on the road where the sledge will pass. Any of the Arctic animals drawn with the head foremost, or so the hair will point backward, can be dragged easily over the hard Arctic snows; in fact, they often extemporize sledges out of musk-ox skins, in parts of the Arctic where wood is so scarce that it can not be used for runners; the front part being turned up in front, sledge fashion, and held in this shape by intertwining thongs of leather.

About noon, or a little later, it is time to take a lunch, and that rest is consequently a little longer than usual. If there is any cooked meat left from the morning meal, it is devoured at this time. Usually this meal is made from raw, frozen meat, that of the reindeer being the best, unless it is intensely cold weather when the fat seal and walrus are deemed better. With a hand ax or hatchet (sometimes a butcher's saw is used) chunks are cut from the hard frozen mass about the size of one's fist, and these solidified pieces, that one could use as a stone, are then converted into brashy masses by pounding them with the back of the ax or hatchet. If the thermometer is below -40° Fahrenheit, the meat must be breathed on a few times or, if partaken of freely, it will freeze the tender mucous membrane of the mouth and leave a painful sensation of burning. The first effect of this peculiar polar lunch is to chill the person through and to set him to shivering; but in a very little while a reaction of genial warmth sets in, and the luncher feels much warmer, he imagines, than if he had partaken of a hot meal.

I have spoken of the "icing" being liable to be ripped from the sledge runner by some half-concealed stone, and oftentimes they come to places where, from the stones projecting through the snow, it seems impossible to get through without tearing off the ice; and should this accident occur, the sledge will drag twice as hard until the damages are repaired at the nearest lake where water can be had. The skillful Eskimo sledgeman, in many cases, will get through unscathed where the white man deems it impossible, but occasionally the place is so bad that even the Eskimo will give it up, and it may be too far to the right or left, or too steep a grade to try and go around it. Then all in the party, no matter how cold or stormy it may be, will take off their outer reindeer coats (the Eskimo has a double suit of reindeer clothing, the inner one with the hair toward the body and the outer one with the hair outward) and spreading them over the worst places, the delicate iced runner will glide safely over this carpet to the snow beyond where no such danger lies. I have seen these stony places so wide, however, that after the sledge runner had passed over some of the coats, they had to be picked up and put forward again, possibly two or three times, until clear snow was reached; but this is not frequent, not near so frequent as where only one or two coats of the whole party of possibly a dozen are used. Oftentimes a number of spare pieces of clothing are being carried on the sledge, and these, of course, are used before those that are being worn are called into requisition. Again, in crossing lakes, although their level

surfaces may give unusually fine sledging, yet the trained sledgeman avoids the great areas that are swept clear of snow, for this ice is as destructive to the ice on the runners as if it were stone. If the day is at all warm, as in the late spring when ice is melting where directly exposed to the sun, the sledge is turned around, while the party takes its rest, so that one runner is in the shade of the sledge itself while the other has its ice protected by putting articles of clothing along it to shade it from the sun.

During the afternoon, when getting well back among the rolling hill-land away from the coast, a musk-ox trail is passed which is not over a day or possibly two days old, it creates considerable excitement in the party, for their chase is a most exciting one in which the Eskimo hunters love to indulge. But there is one peculiarity about these animals that, when undisturbed, they move very slowly through a country and their trail if fresh can be left for a day or two, and then followed up by active hunters with no small chance of overtaking them. So we leave the musk-ox trail and pass on, only coming to a conclusion so far in regard to it that we will discuss it fully to-night, after supper, and make up our minds as to whether or not it is to be followed later on.

Over the next ridge, by the side of a little lake, is a small area where the snow is beaten down and half covered with blood and reindeer hair. The Eskimos tell me that a pack of wolves recently have dragged here a reindeer, either one that was too old or decrepit to run away or make resistance, or some disabled animal badly wounded by hunters. Not a hoof or horn is to be found anywhere, and even the blood has been almost all eaten up, so complete has been their destruction and so keen their appetites. It is quite evident that there are plenty of wolves around, and we must be on our guard to protect our dogs at night, for sometimes these fiends will make a dash down on the snow-house at dead of night, and kill a half dozen dogs before sleepy people can wake up and render them effective assistance. This fondness wolves have for dog-flesh, is a singular peculiarity; but it seems they will relinquish almost every thing else to get it. The best method of frightening them away is by a bright light, so we determined to keep our lamp burning as late as possible and have a bunch of matches ready to set fire to instantly and thrust it through the soft snow of the dome of the *igloo*. A good thing to have in going through a country infested with wolves is a small box of night signals or Roman candles. We had the former on our sledge journey to the Arctic Ocean and return.

Reindeer signs become more numerous as the afternoon wears away, and a number of herds are seen on the distant hills, but as it is approaching camping time they are left and preparations are made for the night.

It is necessary to camp near a lake that has not frozen to the bottom, for in so doing fresh water will be obtained, and save the long time of melting snow and the waste of oil, now doubly valuable that we are away from the coast where the oil-producing animals, seal and walrus, are to be obtained. Whether the lake is frozen solid or not, the northern native can usually tell by lying flat on the ice and peeping down into its crystal depths.

This being settled favorably the deep snow-drifts on the rim of the lake are tested as to quality for building purposes, by thrusting a stick or harpoon shaft into them, and this also being favorable the sledge is stopped and the building of the snow-house started. This very curious piece of Arctic architecture, while interesting in the extreme, has been described so often by the polar travelers in these parts that I will not attempt to repeat it here.

While the snow-house is being built, the ice-well is usually being dug on the lake. The implements are two in number, a chisel, or cutting implement, and a ladle, or scooping utensil, both on the end of poles about six or seven feet long. With the ice-chisel a hole is cut about eighteen inches across and about a foot in depth, and the crushed ice is scooped out with the other instrument; this alternation being kept up until water is reached.

The *igloo* done and the ice-well completed, the next thing to do is to unload the sledge. As each article is taken off it is at once placed in its proper position; as the first is the bedding, the bed is made in the *igloo*. The fur of the skins may have snow drifted into it, by a wind during the day or the upsetting of the sledge, which would make uncomfortable bedding, but the Eskimo prevents this by beating them with a stick (*ah-nov'-tuk*) something like a policeman's club, but with a blunted edge.

An hour is spent in building the *igloo*, and another in cooking supper, and the end of that time finds the party sitting on the edge of the snow-bed inside, partaking of the

meal, and discussing the prospects, which are pronounced by all to be propitious. It is decided not to follow up the musk-oxen as they will probably be found—or a fresher trail—in this vicinity within the next day or two by those hunting reindeer, and better conclusion be reached then. It is agreed, however, that this camp will be maintained until hunting seems better elsewhere.

After supper the dogs are fed, and it requires the whole party to prevent a wild scramble and to insure an equal distribution of food; for they are only fed every other day. This food is walrus-hide, until that is exhausted, and then it will be reindeer meat. Strips of the hide about eight or nine inches long and about an inch wide—which is also the thickness—are cut, and a dozen are fed to each animal; they will now go two or three days without feeding.

At eight or nine o'clock in the evening the party retires between the reindeer blankets, their clothes doing duty as pillows and guards at their feet to prevent these extremities from coming in contact with the snow of the *igloo*. A typical Arctic traveling day has come to a conclusion.

A LEGEND OF THE ROBIN.

BY LUCY E. TILLEY.

One brown bird with red-tinged breast settles softly to its nest,	And from stilly Bethel pool, one sweet drop of water cool
Built where, swaying to and fro, twigs of apple-blossoms blow.	In its beak the bird had caught, and with pitying love had brought.
Nature's sweetest rhymes are made in a gnarled old orchard's shade	Down it settled, softly down, past the bitter thorny crown;
As white petals fluttering fall, rhyming with the robin's call.	And to ease the fevered drouth, laid the cool drop on His mouth.
When the Christ, old legends say, bore the woe of that last day,	On its flight the brown bird's breast 'gainst the wounded hands was prest.
Though forespent with anguish great, none His dying thirst would sate,	Ever since, the red drop's stain o'er its tender heart has lain.
Then the silent air was stirred by the flight of brown-winged bird,	When the apple-blossoms stir, swift we hear the brown wings whirl,
As in olive gardens nigh, it had caught His broken cry;	And the bird with red-tinged breast builds in all our hearts its nest.

THE CANADIAN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

BY EVA H. BRODLIQUE.

In 1860, the Prince of Wales visiting the fair Dominion of Canada, stopped in the city of Ottawa, and laid the foundation stone of Canada's parliament buildings. A happier site could scarcely have been chosen for the noble pile which has since been reared on the crest of a majestic hill rising almost perpendicularly from the Ottawa River, and overlooking a stretch of varied scenery such as the eye seldom feasts upon; the broad river winds along underneath, until its even tenor is suddenly broken by island-dotted rapids; from the left comes up the unceasing thunder of the beautiful Chaudière Falls; and the blue mists, like smoke from censers swung by unseen fairy hands, wrap the "everlasting hills" of the Laurentian range; the soft haze extending to the edge of the dim old forests in the background where commingling shades of green complete the whole.

The group is comprised of a center, or parliamentary

building, flanked by two departmental buildings, forming a quadrangular figure, widely detached, on a high plateau facing the city. The architecture is twelfth century Gothic, of a cream-yellow sandstone, relieved by ornamental work in the delicate pink Ohio sandstone, and mellow-tinted marble.

These buildings are regarded by strangers as ranking among the first architectural efforts of the continent in beauty of design and finish. There are seven towers on the main, or parliament building, the center one projecting to a height of one hundred eighty feet.

Entering the wide archway and ascending a few steps to the right, brings the visitor into the scarlet-carpeted lobbies of the Senate, or Upper House, where the dead and gone senators, bewigged and begowned, look down with solemn unseeing eyes from their heavy gilt frames. In fact every thing in and about the Upper Chamber is scarlet and

gold, from the soft chairs and elegant desks to the very stamp on the letter paper. The senators are mainly old men, who have sailed for some time on the tempestuous sea of politics in the Commons, and are now anchored securely to the rock of senatorial dignity. "Stumping," "elections,"—those are things of the past; their "warfare o'er," they "dream of fighting fields no more; morn of toil, nor night of waking." The duties are similar to those of the English House of Lords, reviewing every thing except supply, and protecting the country from the consequences of undue haste, excitement, or injustice. There are at present eighty senators, a large proportion of whom are Conservatives, or Tories.

But we have no time to linger in the Senate, beautiful though it be, for there are other long lobbies to be traversed, reading, smoking, committee, and official rooms to be peeped into, as well as the library, a round building in the rear of the main, connected with it by a long corridor. It is a polygon of sixteen sides, is ninety feet in diameter, and one hundred thirty feet from the hard polished floor to the top of the blue-tinted dome. From the center of the polygon rises a white marble figure of Her Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria,—crowned and royal-robed—to the truly majestic proportions of fifteen feet.

The sides of the building and the official's desks are all of the beautiful native Canadian pine, polished and carved in various ways. Two complete galleries with flooring of blurred plate glass, surround the entire building, each gallery providing eight cool, dusky alcoves to correspond with those on the ground floor—quiet retreats where the studiously inclined may spend delightful hours with the two hundred fifteen thousand volumes which line the building to the height of forty feet. Leaving the library, the visitor is everywhere reminded that French is an official language, each notice appearing in both English and French.

The zigzag turn, and the great green chamber of the Commons is reached. Every thing that is red in the Senate is here green, but there is a notable absence of the gilding and elegance which characterize the Upper Chamber. The green carpet is well-worn, as are the stiff, green morocco chairs and desks, very scholastic looking affairs are they, but the occupants are too old to go to school to any one but Dame Experience. At three p. m. every day during the session save Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, the sergeant-at-arms, a lank man with solemn-looking whiskers and a general air of aimlessness, bears aloft in his lavender-kid-gloved hands the gilded mace—symbol of royalty—to its place on the green baize table, with a cunning little pillow under its regal head. This important task fulfilled, and the mental strain consequent to its accomplishment removed, this functionary takes up his seat near the door, by the "bar," before which parliamentary culprits are arraigned, ready to eject at the point of the sword which dangles at his side, any unruly member. But as this necessity seldom or never arrives, the sergeant-at-arms is mainly a figure-head who beguiles the time by swallowing incipient yawns and looking solemn as Minerva's owl.

Following this personage and the awe-inspiring mace, comes the speaker, habited in a flowing black silk robe, which lends majesty to his fine proportions. He ascends the steps of the dais, serenely surveys his pearl colored gloves, and proceeds to read the prayers of the House to the Commons now assembled, the members standing and the tiny pages grouped on the steps of the dais, gazing admiringly upward like the cherubs in Murillo's "Assumption." To these prayers, which are adopted from the Church of England prayer-book, for some occult reason, none but

members are admitted. In fact it is a standard saying that the Commoners need all the prayers for themselves.

Immediately after the devotional service, gentlemanly door-keepers throw open the doors of the capacious galleries capable of accommodating at least a thousand people. "Hansard," or debate, reporters, take their seats at two little tables on the floor of the Chamber; newspaper reporters scramble through a cupboard-like aperture, up a dismal little winding stair, each one's heels in dangerous proximity to the other's nose, and settle themselves—about forty in number—in the "airy supremacy" of their own particular gallery swung out over the speaker's chair and below the public gallery,—a sort of purgatorial position, being neither up nor down.

The begowned clerks of the House scribble in ponderous books or read motions, acts, petitions in English first and French after; the Eton-jacketed pages flit hither and thither at the bidding of the members, and the business of the day has begun.

The sunshine filters softly down through the fine open-work of the skylights and the huge stained-glass windows, throwing a many-colored prism over the more than life-size portrait of Queen Victoria, which hangs in solitary grandeur at the south end of the eighty-two by forty-five feet chamber, a sort of Brobdingnagian representation of that august lady. The same ray throws a dash of dreadfully unbecoming green and violet over the bevy of beauties assembled in the speaker's gallery, enjoying parliamentary proceedings with a pleasant *souçon* of social gossip and chocolate caramels. Apropos of the visitor's gallery, there is a very odd privilege of the House, which enables any member to empty the galleries by simply informing the speaker that he perceives "strangers in the gallery." The custom has become almost obsolete, the last occasion on record being in the time of the Cartier government, when, a very violent attack being made on a particular member, that gentleman rose to a question of privilege, declaring he saw "strangers in the gallery," whereupon the sergeant-at-arms brandished his sword and all were compelled to vacate the galleries, even the reporters, who held an indignation meeting, and would not return until parliament formally requested their presence.

Now for a brief glance at the *personnel* of the House. The Premier, Sir John A. Macdonald, G. C. B., D. C. L., LL.D., Q. C., leader of the government, is naturally the most prominent figure. Homely, to the verge of ugliness, and any thing but a brilliant speaker, he is possessed of simply marvelous executive ability and that subtle indefinable quality known for want of a better name as magnetism. In speech he is epigrammatic and facetious, fastening down, as it were, each argument with a joke. Americans have termed him the P. T. Barnum of politics, and Englishmen, the pioneer of the idea of imperial unity. At seventy-three years this tall, slender, erect old man, scrupulously dressed, keen and bright-eyed, continues to lead his party with an astuteness which his opponents do not hesitate to term Machiavelian.

Next to Sir John sits the present finance minister and recent fisheries commissioner to Washington, Sir Charles Tupper, of an old Hesse Cassel family who settled in Virginia before the Revolution. A rather short, stout man, with dark, deep-set eyes, and a square jaw. A ready and fluent speaker, oil to his friends and vinegar to his enemies, his presence is greatly felt in the House. His son and namesake is also winning a reputation as a parliamentary orator, though somewhat hot-headed, as youth is apt to be.

On the seat to the left of the premier reposes the comfort-

able figure of Sir Hector Langevin, minister of public works, a little roly-poly Frenchman, with a few dark hairs flaring back over an expanse of baldness, like the nebulae of a comet. Wholly undisturbed by the clamor of his own party behind him, or the opposition in front, the pink of parliamentary politeness, he is ever ready to pour forth the oil of courtesy upon the troubled waters of debate. He is grandson of the commodore of the British fleet on Lake Ontario during the American Revolutionary War. The dapper young Frenchman beside him, tugging impatiently at his drooping black mustache, is the minister of militia, Sir J. A. Caron. "The glass of fashion and the mould of form," he possesses many statesmanlike attributes and is a fluent English speaker. Behind him rises the nervous, refined face of the Hon. Adolphe Chapleau, scion of an ancient French family. His long black hair drawn downward from the right temple toward the left eyebrow, his black eyes flashing under heavy brows, his thin-lipped, expressive mouth and high patrician nose, would of themselves single him out for observation, even were it not for the fact that he is one of the most brilliant orators in the Commons. His characteristic hauteur, renders him somewhat unpopular.

We must note the minister of marine and fisheries, the Hon. George Foster, a spare, lean man, a forcible speaker and ardent temperance advocate, a descendant of a U. E. loyalist; a student of Heidelberg, the Hon. John Henry Pope, minister of railways and canals, a tall, thin, shrewd-faced man; the Hon. M. Bowell, minister of customs, small, lively, white-haired; the Hon. John Carling, minister of agriculture, the handsomest man in the cabinet, with a serenely benign face, and immaculate life; the Hon. John Costigan, minister inland revenue; and the Hon. Archibald McLelan post-master-general, both gray-haired unpretentious gentlemen. On the back seats Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin, a typical Irishman, gifted with saccharine volubility, well known in the realms of literature as the writer of both prose and poetry, and Dr. Richard Weldon are specially noticeable. The latter, a lineal descendant of William Black, the founder of Methodism in Canada, is the most magnificently proportioned man in the House, a graduate of Heidelberg, and a most scholarly man, bound to make his mark in the political world.

We must glance at "Her Majesty's loyal opposition," the Liberal party at present. Crossing the House—taking care not to pass between the speaker and the mace, as that would surely break up the constitution—we come to the leader of the opposition, the Hon. Edward Blake, son of an eminent jurist. A man of fine talents, a distinguished lawyer, head of the bar in Canada, a deep thinker, and the most brilliant and powerful orator in the Dominion, and a thorough Christian gentleman, he is beloved of his friends, esteemed and respected by his adversaries, trusted by all; fifty-five years of age, he looks much older, though his brown hair is still unwhitened and abundant, his strong smooth-shaven face is lined with thought. His truculent jaw is indicative of his argumentative power. Believing in democracy for Canada, Mr. Blake has refused a knightship. Next him sits the Hon. Wilfred Laurier, the very antipode in appearance, tall, slender, graceful, with everything pertaining to him in elegant order, from the carefully brushed, unruffled hair, immaculate linen, and faultlessly fitting garments to the neatly-kept desk before him, in striking contrast to the belittered and untidy desks of his *confrères*. Descendant of an old French family, possessed of legal and journalistic reputation, Mr. Laurier makes an admirable leader for his party in the absence of Mr. Blake. He is a ready debater with a pleasing French

accent, possessing the gift of words without verbosity.

The worn old man, whose palsied hands are shaking nervously, is the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, late leader of his party, and premier in 1878. Toil and ill-health have forever removed him from that active political arena for which his brilliant and statesmanlike qualities eminently fitted him. Still, with indomitable courage, he sits in his accustomed seat, unable to take part in debates, but his feeble, faltering voice is occasionally raised in some remark, which a respectful and sympathetic House hushes itself to hear.

Sir Richard Cartwright is another prominent man on this side. A well preserved man of fifty-three years, with a keen, fair, healthy countenance, he is much dreaded by his opponents in debate. Mathematical in precision, a master mind at grasping facts, with a clear forcible utterance, he is one of the most matter-of-fact and ready debaters the Commons has ever been honored with.

The Hon. David Mills whose family proceeded to New England with the Puritans, is one of the noblest types of Canadian statesmen. A successful lawyer and journalist, a very mosaic worker in thought, ready always to pounce upon his opponent's errors by aid of his own almost inexhaustible knowledge, he possesses that profound sympathy with all and for all, no matter how poor or low or mean, that makes his friends in private life almost idolize him.

The tall, intellectual looking man, hectoring his opponents with evident relish and unsparing invective, is Mr. Louis Davis. The short rubicund man inclining to *embon-point* is the Hon. Peter Mitchell, an Independent, or third-party representative, of strong character and some egotism.

Mr. Charlton and Mr. Paterson are earnest-faced, conscientious men, and good debaters. That good-looking young fellow, as serenely unconscious of his surroundings as St. Simeon Stylites on his column, is Mr. James Sutherland.

All around on both sides are scattered greater or lesser lights, too many to take note of, for there are two hundred fifteen members in the House, twenty forming a quorum. No mental qualification or educational test is needed for a candidate to parliament, but he is expected to be able to sign his name on the parliamentary roll. Since the passing of the Corrupt Practices Act, the expense of being elected has been greatly reduced, and it is said there are fewer *parvenus* anxious to push their way into society by this process than in England.

The session varies in length from three to five months, the House meeting each day at three p. m., Saturdays excepted, unless when there is a great pressure of business, or toward the end of the session. Sometimes there are all night sittings, debate being almost invariably projected far into the night although the House rises for dinner at 6 o'clock—resuming at 7:30. Tuesdays and Thursdays are government days, when bills are brought down first. Wednesdays and Fridays are private members days, when notices of motion precede bills in discussion. The consideration of supply—House in committee of the whole—is the first order of government days. In committee any one may speak, and often instead of once as in debate. This is the great opportunity for back-bench members to air their vocabulary and put themselves on record. Consequently the dreary monotony of these discussions weighs on the House like the rock of Sisyphus.

But while we are engaged in our observations, a shortish gentleman by the door, wearing whiskers as red as a brick, and an important manner, has moved the adjournment of the debate, which means he will go on to-morrow. The mace goes out, the speaker and members troop after it, the incandescent lights are lowering—we go too.

CHAUTAUQUA IN HISTORY.

BY FRANCIS NEWTON THORPE, Ph. D.

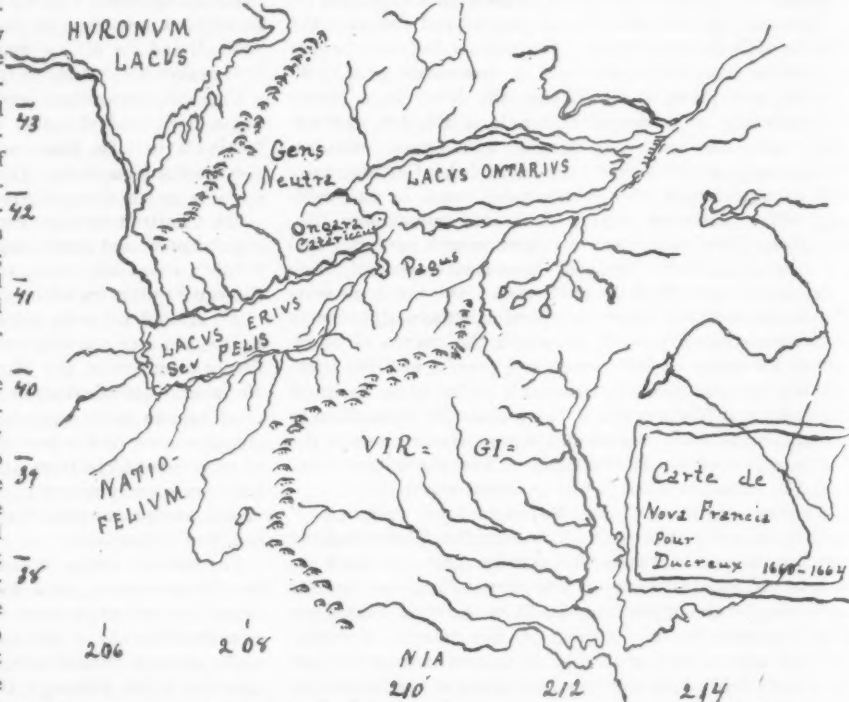
Chautauqua Lake is not far from the middle portion of a mighty arc that sweeps from the island of Anticosti to the Gulf of Mexico. This arc is composed in succession of the river St. Lawrence, Lake Ontario, the river Niagara, Lake Erie, Chautauqua Lake, and the stream which drains it—called Conewango River, a tributary of the river Alleghany—the Ohio, or "River Beautiful," and the Mississippi; comprising, save the single break at the portage from Lake Erie to Lake Chautauqua, a water-way of nearly eight hundred leagues. This water-way was the eastern boundary of New France. England disputed the claims made by France east of the Mississippi River and south of a line nearly coinciding with the present boundary of the United States east of the Lake of the Woods. Lake Chautauqua was the weakest point along the embattled line that bounded New France on the east, and was the geographical center of the struggle between France and England for the possession of this continent. There, in the middle of the eighteenth century, met conflicting civilizations as conflicting civilizations met in Kansas in the middle of the nineteenth; the Chautauqua country east and Kansas west of the Mississippi River are regions of critical significance in American history.

Until the treaty of Paris, the history of the Chautauqua country is that of a portion of New France. Cartier led the way to the new empire in 1534, but the real founders of New France were Champlain in the east and La Salle in the west. Was it not La Salle and bragging Father Hennepin and Tonti the Italian who in August 1679 after a busy encampment at Niagara, built and launched the first ship—the *Griffin*—on the waters of Lake Erie? They steered well southward with a favorable wind, and coursed along the southern coast of Lake Erie, the first Europeans in that country. Hennepin's description of the land is of "vast meadows," "hills covered with vineyards," "trees bearing good fruit," "a country stocked with stags, wild-goats, and bears good for food, and some think they are better than pork." Turkey cocks and swans and unknown birds, forests of walnut and chestnut trees and "all so well disposed," and of "extraordinary relishing," led the good father to write that "one would think that nature alone could not have made, without the help of art, so charming a prospect."

Nine years later, while the English were busy with the expulsion of the Stuarts, and Louis XIV. was fomenting plots for the restoration of his "dear brother James,"

Chautauqua was the edge of the world, and brave Baron La Huntin for France was peering beyond. He saw Lake Erie, "the finest upon earth"; its shores bore "oak trees, elms, and chestnuts, walnuts, apple, and plum trees, vines with fine clusters to the very top; ground as smooth as his hand; buffaloes, and sturgeon, and white fish." His Lake Erie was "never disturbed by high winds except in the months of December, January, and February." After two centuries of civilization, the winds of Lake Erie have not improved.

Thirty-two years later, Charlevoix writes, "There are on the south side of Lake Erie a prodigious quantity of buffaloes"—of the existence of which to-day one township in Erie County, Pennsylvania, bears witness—Le Bœuf; one city in New York—Buffalo.



The Chautauqua Country in 1660; from French Map (perhaps the earliest) by Ducreux; original in Paris. To show the Neutral Nations, the Cats (Bories), and the Six Nations (pays du Jiriquois).

In 1749, the English government made a grant of five million acres of land along the Ohio River, and at the same time, from Detroit, the French commandant, sent De Celeran with three hundred men to march into the Chautauqua country and take possession of it in the name of France. Along his line of march, De Celeran deposited leaden plates, as at Marietta, Ohio, at the mouth of the Big Kanawha, and at the French fort, Michault. One of these plates, obtained through artifice by the English, was sent to Sir William Johnson and by him forwarded to Governor Clinton, at New York; the inscription read:

"In the year 1749, during the reign of Louis XV., king of France, we, Celeran, commander of a detachment sent by M. Le Marquis De La Galiseur, commander-in-chief of New France, for the restoration of tranquillity, in some

Indian villages of these districts, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Ohio and Tschadakoin (Chautauqua), this 29th day of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of the renewal of our possession which we have taken of the said river Ohio, and of all that therein fall and all the lands on both."

When in 1753 the Marquis Du Quesne, anticipating the arrival of English forces in the Ohio Valley, sent two hundred fifty men to build a fort "at the mouth of Chataconit Creek," Marin, commandant of the Chautauqua country, came on toward the same place with twice as great a force from Fort Du Quesne (Pittsburgh), and met the smaller body of men in April of that year on the south shore of Lake Erie, near the present site of Barcelona (Westfield). It was there decided that Chautauqua Lake was too far from Lake Erie for an easy portage to Fort Du Quesne, and the

Chevalier Le Mercier left the camp to search out a point on the greater lake better situated for military purposes. Mercier returned in a few days with an account of Erie Bay, and the entire French camp at Barcelona immediately removed to Presque Isle and there constructed a fort of chestnut logs which long outlasted New France. Marin then cut a wagon road southward twenty miles to Le Bœuf (Waterford). Traces of this road yet remain. Marin then sent M. Bite with fifty men to the Alleghany River, where French Creek flows into the main stream. There he rapidly built ninety bat-

aux to carry provisions. At Presque Isle and Fort Aux Bœufs were left three hundred men. On Oct. 28, 1753, under Du'Quesne's orders, Deneman left Presque Isle, and two days later, with twenty-two *batteaux* and seven hundred sixty men, he reached Barcelona. The first week of November was spent in making a wagon road from Lake Erie to Lake Chautauqua. In four days the road was completed, and the two portages from Lake Erie, by French Creek, or by Chautauqua Lake, to the Ohio were secured; a French army of occupation fifteen hundred strong was distributed over the Chautauqua country along a cordon of forts forming a portion of the line of fortifications from Quebec to the mouth of the Mississippi. The international contest was rapidly coming on; the Chautauqua country was to be the scene of the contest.

From a letter written by Du Quesne to the French minister, Aug. 20, 1753, it is learned that Chautauqua Lake and

not Presque Isle was intended by the governor of New France as the headquarters of the French army south of Quebec. In this letter the harbor at Erie is described as "the finest spot in nature"; there "the transport could safely winter, where it would be, as it were, in a box." Numerous well beaten Indian trails connecting the larger native villages were followed by the French explorers. The road constructed by the French, with so much labor, from Barcelona to Chautauqua Lake, followed one of these trails; it was known to the early settlers as "the old Portage or French road," and may still be traced. It began on the west bank of Chautauqua Creek, in the present town of Westfield, proceeded along the western side of the stream and crossed the Erie road, an old Indian trail, near a tavern known by the early settlers as "McHenry's." Here it crossed the creek, and a short distance beyond, crossed the

beyond, crossed the present road leading from Westfield to Mayville. It ended at the foot of Main Street in Mayville. It was well graded, was corduroyed in swampy places, and some portions of its ancient masonry remained until within the memory of men yet living.

But in the exploration of the Ohio valley the French were not alone. The English colonies along the Atlantic sea-board were deeply interested in its future. While Celeran was parting the thickets in the Chautauqua country, several bold Englishmen, the vanguard of the coming Teutonic empire, were penetrating the Ohio valley. The Ohio

Company had as
of Christopher Gist
three years later he
nsburg to Fort Le
Ohio, Gist had mi-
made a map which
of the country from
the head waters of
ere he found the In-
He passed on to
explorer sent out by
grand similar to his
the Indians were
h, and the English
at council at Mus-
ne deputies of other
and the two English



The Chautauqua Country, from French Map of 1743. Charlevoix, Vol. I. Chautauqua Lake is shown.

early as 1750 secured the services of Christopher Gist to examine the western country; three years later he was Washington's guide from Williamsburg to Fort Le Boeuf. In his first journey toward the Ohio, Gist had minutely searched out the land and had made a map which shows with some accuracy the features of the country from the head waters of the Monongahela to the head waters of the Muskingum.

In October he reached Logstown, where he found the Indians wholly favorable to the French. He passed on to Elk's Eye Creek, where he met the explorer sent out by Pennsylvania, George Croghan, on an errand similar to his own. Outrages had been committed; the Indians were wavering in their fidelity to the French, and the English emissaries succeeded in calling a great council at Musingum. The powerful Miamis, and the deputies of other great tribes, met in the Long House, and the two English

men were summoned to meet with them and smoke the pipe and make a treaty. Presents were distributed, a treaty was signed and sealed between the great chiefs of the tribes north of the Ohio, and the Englishmen, on behalf of Pennsylvania; all the tribes were to meet the following summer at Logstown to make a treaty with Virginia. It was the 21st of February and the treaty had just been made when four Ottawas drew near with a gift from the governor of Canada. They entered the council; they spoke eloquently for France. In the midst of the Long House hung the colors of England and of France. An Indian king arose and in the Piankeshaw tongue described the bloody road made by the French and the prisoners scattered along its thorny path. "This," said the savage, turning swiftly upon the Ottawas, "this we look upon as done to us," and at once left the council. The Ottawas knew at once the decision; the English had won in the council; springing to their feet, the French Indians darted into the thicket and howled the woes of France upon the Miamis. Gist set forth again to explore the land but he proceeded no farther than the Kanawha where he met a Delaware chieftain who asked him grimly, "Where lie the lands of the Indian? The French claim all on one side of the river, and the English on the other."

In May, 1752, the commissioners of Virginia met the chiefs of the Mingoes, the Shawnees, and the Ohio Indians at Logstown, and from that time the native tribes were divided by conflicting interests of men across the sea; the war between England and France for the sovereignty of America had begun. When, eleven years later, the treaty of Paris was drawn, New France disappeared from the map of North America; and King George on the 7th of October of the year of peace, divided his American colonies into four groups, Quebec, New England, the Royal Provinces, and the Great Reservation; all British territory west of the Alleghanies was forbidden ground to the immigrant. The map of this royal division may be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for October, 1763.

But the fiat of the native king had gone forth six months earlier; a terrible plot and conspiracy were conceived within the brooding mind of Pontiac, "the king and lord of all the North-west," to drive the English over the Alleghany Mountains, or annihilate every white man that might be found between the Mississippi and Chautauqua Lake. In council of war, Pontiac met the Ottawas, the Shawnees, the Senecas, the Miamis, the Wyandots, the Pottawatomies, and many lesser tribes, and stirred by his mysterious eloquence, war raged throughout the whole valley of the Mississippi. The whole Chautauqua country was in a single week by knife and tomahawk transformed into a wilderness;

all summer long the Indians raged about Fort Pitt like the sea, and the settlers along the Ohio and the Alleghany returned to the Atlantic, stripped of every possession.

The settlers in the lake shore country were from New England and New York and there they spread the tidings of their disasters and of the conspiracy of Pontiac. In July of the following year, eleven hundred men marched into the Chautauqua country, and made a treaty with the Indians. It was by order of General Gage, governor of Massachusetts, that peace was restored along the Conewango and French Creek, and the last Indian war in Chautauqua was ended.

After Putnam's treaty, near Chautauqua Lake, the settlers returned to their cabins along the south shore of Lake Erie and the tide of immigration westward that continues to this day, set in. For a brief season, immigration was retarded by the American war, but the trapper was no longer the solitary wanderer over the rich bottom lands along French Creek, and the buffalo began to disappear from western Pennsylvania. England rebuilt the fort at Presque Isle, and the navigation and commerce of the great lakes began. Chautauqua Lake was traversed for the last time by an armed force in 1782, when a detachment of three hundred British troops and five hundred Indians bound from Canada to Fort Pitt embarked at Mayville. This expedition was abandoned at Jamestown.

From the battle of Maumee dates the modern history of Chautauqua. At Greenville, July 30, 1795, General Anthony Wayne consummated the famous treaty with the Indians that opened the western country safely to the immigrant. He persuaded the fragments of the once powerful tribes, that for ages had contended among themselves for the possession of the Chautauqua country, to give up the struggle

forever, and they ceded to the American people a domain which neither England nor France had been able to wrest from them. In the following year, General Wayne, died at Erie, Dec. 15, 1796. The monument that still marks the place of his burial also marks the conclusion of an epoch in the history of Chautauqua. The age of the French Jesuit, of the bold voyagers, was past; the war between European nations for the sovereignty of America, a war



Evan's (Pownall) map of 1755; to show water routes from Lake Erie by portages to the Ohio and to the Gulf of Mexico.

whose geographical center was Chautauqua Lake, had come to a strange ending, for the lordship of the land had come to another people, yet unborn when England and France came into collision along the Ohio. A nation had been born in a day, and the children of the Old World and of the New were soon to find themselves homes in the ancient domain of Pontiac. For a hundred fifty years two civilizations had contended for Chautauqua; and the victory came, not to Saxon nor to Celt, but to a people who blend all civilizations in their own.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

BY PRESIDENT C. K. ADAMS, LL. D.

Perhaps the greatest obstacle in the way of forming accurate opinions of current European affairs is a certain persistent inclination to judge of them exclusively from our own point of view. We are strongly republican. To not a few it seems singular that, even in spite of what is called the spirit of the age, there should still be a great many people who continue to believe that a republican form of government is not so well adapted to the general needs of average mankind as a monarchy. The majority of Americans seem to think, not simply that monarchy is an evil in itself, but that a very large proportion of the people who are unfortunately obliged to live under that form of government, would throw off the yoke under which they live and adopt a republican form of institutions if only some lucky turn of fortune would give them the coveted opportunity.

That such an opinion should be prevalent in America, is certainly not very surprising. When our government was formed, there were, it is true, a few, even of our patriots, who thought that a monarchy, in a modified and limited form, would be the best species of government for the new nationality. Nor did this class of political thinkers belong exclusively to that obnoxious portion of humanity known as Tories. It certainly included some of our greatest and best men. But, as time went on, such views became less and less common. The second war with Great Britain gave a great shock to whatever of fondness for parental government still remained; and it would probably not be wrong to say that it marked the period when the old devotion to royalty faded out altogether. The era of unreserved antipathy to monarchy set in with the War of 1812.

Nor has the history of our relations to Europe since that time been of a nature to weaken the impressions generally formed in the age of the Revolution. We were indebted to the Old World for slavery, and yet, as soon as our colonies became independent, the Old World showed an especial fondness for charging us with supporting and encouraging an institution that was abhorrent to all modern notions of humanity. When the Civil War broke out, it was with the greatest difficulty that those to whom we most naturally looked for moral, if not material, support, were prevented from throwing their swords into the scale against us.

But even this was not all. During the last generation, we have seen a constant stream of immigration flowing over our country. This stream may be roughly stated to have been made up of two classes of people. In the first place, there are those who, even in the Old World, would have been enterprising and thrifty anywhere, and who, as one of the expressions of their enterprise, coveted the larger opportunities afforded in a new and growing country. This class makes up the better, and by far the larger, part of what we are accustomed to call our foreign population.

But there is a second class of which so much good can not be said. The people composing it may be described by the single word, *malcontents*. They were displeased with their environment in Europe. They had heard of the excellent opportunities offered to enterprise in America. They came over in the belief that the country abounds in wealth that may be had for the asking. They soon found, however, that there is not, in a new country, any more than in an old,

any royal road to wealth. They discovered more than that. Whether they understand the reason or not, sooner or later they find that where there are material resources still undeveloped, and at the same time great individual freedom of action, there the advantages of superior talent and vigor will show themselves in great inequality of condition. This state of affairs sadly interferes with their plans. They find themselves left behind in the general race, while they see great prosperity and progress everywhere around them. They look for the cause; and perhaps it is not unnatural that they should claim to have discovered a pernicious tendency toward the amassing of enormous fortunes on the part of a few, and toward a subsidence into greater poverty on the part of the many. While, therefore, the one of these two classes of foreign population is everywhere seen to prosper under our institutions, and is everywhere adding greatly to the wealth as well as to the stability and intelligence of the country, the other class has become embittered and has been loud in its outcries against the most fundamental of our constitutional and political methods.

But there is one peculiarity of these two classes that is especially worthy of note. Whether they like or dislike our form of government, neither of them has anything to say in behalf of royalty, or even in defense of it.

Now, it would be surprising indeed, if these several influences had not tended to distract our attention from the true state of public opinion in Europe. In contemplating our own country, moreover, we have found many things to confirm and strengthen our predispositions. Have we not grown in wealth and population with phenomenal rapidity? While other nations are striving in vain to make the financial ends meet, are we not at once reducing our debt and rapidly accumulating an additional, and even burdensome, surplus? If in our cities and elsewhere, we are wasting enormous sums of money, is it not simply because we are so busy with the work of accumulation that it is more profitable to expend our energies in this way than to allow our attention to be distracted from our work by any trifling consideration?

But all this is one side of the shield only. The other is not simply turned away from us, but there is good reason for thinking that it presents to those who see it quite another color. Public opinion in Europe manifests itself in several more or less distinct methods. One of the methods is by means of those who, as writers, either form or give voice to public opinion on governmental matters. It can hardly be denied that a balancing of such opinions would show an overwhelming preponderance in favor of royal methods of government. Nor will it do to say either that such writers fail to express their own opinion, or that they are influenced by the fear or favor of some surrounding or overshadowing power. In England, and, indeed, in Europe generally, outside of Russia, there is as much freedom of opinion as in America. It is impossible to suppose that such men as Macaulay and Sir Henry Maine were moved by any other influence than their own thoughts and observations. Yet they have not only given evidence that they approve of royalty, but also have set forth with more or less elaborateness why they disapprove of democracy. Macaulay was an opponent of tyranny in every form. He was a Whig of the Whigs,

and his writings were so generally acceptable to Americans, that it may easily have been presupposed that he would have had words of praise for what has sometimes been called the American Idea. But such a presupposition would have done great injustice to his opinions. When, some thirty years ago, Mr. Randall on completing his massive life of Jefferson, sent a copy to Macaulay, hoping, no doubt, for some good word concerning Jefferson's political opinions, the English historian sent a letter in reply which swept away all delusions as to his views. It is enough to say that he disavowed any belief in the perpetuity of democratic institutions, and that he foretold with painful precision a great many of the evils which, within the past few years, have begun, it must be confessed, somewhat painfully to embarrass us. It is certainly to be hoped that his other predictions will prove to be less true to the coming fact.

Sir Henry Maine, in his recent book on democracy, has gone still further. After raising himself by his earlier writings to an almost, if not quite, matchless reputation as a thinker on political questions, he treats us to an elaborate volume designed specifically to show that, in the nature of things, democracy, as a form of government, must in the end, everywhere and always, prove a failure. He grants, as did Macaulay, that in a new country of vast resources, the best you can do with mankind is to leave it very largely to work out its own material problems without let or hindrance on the part of government. But, as soon as the time comes that the numbers of the population begin to trench upon the means of support, the strong hand of a stable power is absolutely necessary to protect the weak against the strong and the few against the many. Now, it should be expressly understood that it is not a question here as to whether this view is a correct one. Grant that it is false. But, so long as it is held by the leading writers of Europe, it is a great fact, which like any other great fact, the student of public opinion can not afford to overlook or ignore. It is but just to say that the two views presented by Macaulay and Sir Henry Maine are a fair expression of the generally prevailing opinion.

Another indication of popular feeling shows itself in the opinions held by men placed in power. In France the republic is now nearing the twentieth year of its existence, under circumstances which encourage its friends to hope for its perpetuity; but the anxieties that have been prevailing during the past year are at least enough to show that the matter is not altogether beyond question. But, however we may regard the situation in France, the moment we turn elsewhere we find that there is nowhere any evidence of a general drift away from royalty. The spasmodic efforts that from time to time have been put forth in Spain for the establishment of a republic, have tended only to show that the popular antipathies were directed against persons and not against institutions. In Italy, both monarchy and monarchy are held in unquestionable esteem. In Germany, the power of the imperial party never received so striking an exemplification as in the recent military vote, a vote which without a single dissenting voice, provided for the possible immediate equipment of seven hundred thousand men in addition to the present force. In England, the party in power is the one which is, *par excellence*, the party of royalty. In looking over the political field of Europe, then one is forced to the conclusion that at no time since 1830 has there been less tendency toward republicanism than there is at the present moment.

It is probable that what is so conspicuously true of the men in governmental positions is equally true of the people

at large. An exception to this statement should be made of Russia. Any one inclined to entertain doubts on this subject would have been speedily disabused by a little familiarity with the state of public opinion in England during the Jubilee of Queen Victoria, and in Germany at the time of the death of Emperor William and the accession of Frederick III. This, of course, is a very different thing from saying that there is not a general tendency toward greater liberalization. Such a tendency there certainly is, but it is not a tendency that seeks to overthrow the forms of government now existing. On the contrary, it seeks simply to adapt those forms to modern notions. It studies to accomplish its ends by giving the people on the one hand, through their representatives, a greater influence in governmental affairs, and on the other, by preserving the stability and poise that are still believed to be the characteristics of royalty. After all, the vital question is how is a nation to get its best men to make the laws and to administer them? While the majority of Americans believe that such an end is to be reached by the republican method, there is good reason for thinking that at least an equal majority of Europeans still cling with tenacious faith to the methods of monarchy.

There is another subject of which the typical American is not in the habit of looking at both sides, that of standing armies. The army of Germany is generally selected as the one to illustrate what is commonly regarded as an unmixed evil. The other day, Bismarck, in the most striking passage of his remarkable speech, referred to the ability of Germany to throw a million of men upon the frontier of France, and another million upon the frontier of Russia, and still have enough to keep the remaining portions of the Empire in good military condition. Every body at all familiar with the military statistics of Germany, knows that the statement was no exaggeration. And yet, in the mind of the typical American, Bismarck's statement has probably left a grossly erroneous impression. The American traveler sees soldiers everywhere in Germany, and if he takes the trouble to make an inquiry or investigation, he learns that in case of war more than two and a half millions of trained soldiers can at once be put into the field, and he hastens to condemn any form of government or statesmanship that can be guilty of such folly. But, in his processes of inquiry and reflection, he has committed several fundamental errors. In the first place, the standing army, in time of peace, is simply a school in which several important things are taught. The youth comes to the army commonly a verdant lad from the fields and shops; he leaves it with a very appreciable addition to his spirit of manhood. The army consists, in round numbers, of half a million of men. But it is changing in *personnel* from year to year, so that all the people subject to military duty, receive, in turn, the training requisite for efficient military service. The theory prevails that there is nothing so enormously wasteful of men and material as a war that is begun before a nation is ready. Bismarck may be imagined as presenting his case somewhat as follows:

"America, in her Civil War, illustrated the enormous waste of entering a great contest without preparation. She was obliged to sacrifice countless thousands of men and millions of money in the mere processes of military education and experiment. In a country where there is no special liability of war, such a course may perhaps be tolerable and pardonable; but in Europe we are ever confronted with the possibility of an immediate outbreak. America is, so to speak, a rural district, where there is no need of an ever-present police force. Europe, on the other hand, is a city, in which there would not be a moment's safety if the police were to

be withdrawn. We must prevent war if we can, but the only way to prevent it is to be ready to overwhelm anybody who breaks the peace. That we must be thoroughly ready, therefore, is not a subject that admits of any discussion, whatever. The only question open to us is the question in regard to the greatest efficiency and economy. The method we have adopted secures a thorough training to all our able-bodied men. It teaches them the care of their health and gives them those desirable qualities of manhood that come from a thorough military training. It puts them back into civil life as fast as they are prepared for service. Our population is so dense that the addition of two or three years of schooling to the training of every able-bodied man results in no economic disturbance. Moreover, it is not a wasteful method, nor an expensive one. The United States is now paying more than eighty millions of dollars a year for pensions of soldiers who served in the late War. The annual budget for keeping up the standing army of the German Empire is only about ten per cent more."

Having thus established what may be called the European point of view, let us look at the present aspect of affairs.

There is substantial agreement in regard to two of the most important elements of the situation. In the first place, the death of Emperor William and the succession of Emperor Frederick makes no change in the European problem. It seems to be agreed that the policy of the new emperor will differ in no important respect from the policy of his father. There is abundant evidence that the alliance with Austria is strong, and is universally acknowledged and respected. In case the malady of Frederick should prove mortal, a new element, it is true, will be introduced into the problem; but the organization of the government has been too carefully adjusted to make the stability of affairs very largely dependent on any one person. It is probable even that the shock which sooner or later must inevitably follow the death of Bismarck, will be much less than is generally anticipated. So great an institution as the German Empire is in no way dependent on any single life; and even the policy of that government is not likely to be essentially changed by any untoward event.

The other matter of importance about which Europe is agreed, is the fact that the key of the situation is the little territory of Bulgaria. When in 1878 this principality was set

up by the Congress of Berlin, the great powers could hardly have thought so much interest would, within ten years, cluster about the workmanship of their hands. This concentration of interest is partly inevitable and partly accidental. The constitution of the new principality unfortunately afforded man opportunities for international dispute. It is a territory over which nobody really has any absolute control. The people have a right to elect a prince; but such an election is only the first of several necessary steps before he is really entitled to power. The prince so elected must be "confirmed by the Sublime Porte, with the consent of the powers." In July last the National Assembly unanimously elected Ferdinand, the youngest son of the late Duke of Saxony, to the head of the government. Ever since that date, Europe has waited for the necessary confirmation. The Porte can only act with the consent of the powers. But how is this consenting clause to be interpreted? Must the consent be unanimous, or will the objection of a single power be enough to defeat the ratification? Russia protests against the ratification and insists that the protest of a single power is all that can be required to secure rejection. Germany has no objection to the prince, but Bismarck agrees in thinking that the protest of a single power is all that is necessary to secure rejection. Meantime, the Sultan does nothing. As the principality of Bulgaria was set up by the European powers in opposition to the interests of Turkey, it may be regarded as certain that the Porte will not be in haste to relieve the powers from the embarrassment resulting from their own action. The case is still further complicated by the fact that the prince, anticipating confirmation, entered at once upon the duties of his government. Russia has not only protested, but has demanded of the Porte that the prince should be declared an usurper. Such a declaration has not yet been forthcoming; but while the answer is awaited, Russia has been showing unwonted military activity. And this is the situation at the moment of the present writing.

The importance of the complication is in the fact that Bulgaria lies athwart the coveted pathway to the Mediterranean. The question in dispute affords easy opportunity for an advance, in case Russia shall see a clear prospect of success. The hope of peace rests upon the fact that at present no such prospect is revealed.

HISTORIC TARRYTOWN.

BY EDITH SESSIONS TUPPER.

The history of every old town has its bright and dark colors. The lights and shadows are blended indiscriminately. A notable example is old Tarrytown. It is indissolubly linked with the names of two famous men as unlike in every respect as possible, yet having each his own peculiar interest. The sad story of the ill-starred Major André, takes on fresh fascination when read within the precincts of the spot where a hundred years ago was enacted that short dramatic scene which turned the entire current of the Revolutionary War and that may have saved our nation.

Again, who can speak of the old town without a thrill of pleasure at the memory of the genius that gave the place a new charm—Washington Irving?

Tarrytown lies in the lap of the Greenburgh and Mount Pleasant hills, on the eastern side of the Hudson about twenty-five miles from New York. Before it stretches the wide expanse of the Tappan Zee. On the opposite shore in the distance rise the noble Catskills.

The site of Tarrytown was formerly occupied by an Indian village called *Alipcouck*, meaning "the place of elms." The Indians sold it in 1680 to Vredryck Flypse, a Hollander. The sale was confirmed by King William, by royal patent in 1693, and it was erected into the manor of Phillipsburgh. The lord of the manor was to yield to the Crown on the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, a rental of £4.12s.

The lord and his lady, Catherine Van Cortlandt, built in 1699 a stone church on a stately knoll near the stream Pocanco so celebrated by Irving. The bell was cast in Holland and bears its date and this inscription, *Sid deus pro nobis, quis contra nos*.

In the adjoining church-yard sleep the Dutch fathers, a long line of patriarchs, the Van Tassels, the Van Warts, and other historic names; and yonder on the hillside Irving lies, the afternoon shadows from the old weather-stained belfry falling athwart his narrow bed.

The visitor naturally turns first toward Sunnyside, the

home of Irving. A charming drive from Tarrytown along a superb country road, a hasty detour through the grounds of the great railroad king, a sympathetic glance at the gaunt bleak ruins of Bierstadt's home, destroyed by fire and never since visited by the artist, and we turn down a shady lane, and drive into the grounds of Sunnyside—Wolfert's Roost.

A host of childish recollections rushes over me. Back come the moments when I was lost in the mysterious adventures of the Adelantado of the Seven Cities, or the delightful rascalities of Yan Yost Vanderscamp; visions of the lofty towers of the Alhambra, fierce Moors ravaging fair Granada, convents sinking underground to escape the hand of the spoiler, Italian brigands, pirates, and midnight quests for Kidd's buried gold—rose before me.

Yonder winds the noble river on whose banks he thanked God he was born. In front of the Roost, waveless, glassy, burnished like silver in the rays of the autumn sun stretches a great white sea. Listen! I can hear the soft plash of oars, a steady vigorous pull though no boat can be seen. It is Rumbout Van Dam, the flying Dutchman of the Tappan Zee, who danced and drank one Saturday night at a quilting frolic and set out alone for his home early Sunday morning, vowing he would not ground his boat till he reached Spiting Devil, if it took him forever. Van Dam was never seen again, but his oars are often heard plying across the Zee; he is doomed ever to row but never to reach the shore.

Look! down in that wooded hollow under the hill, where the tumbling brook babbles down to the cove, sits a little old man in knee breeches and cocked hat and great buckles on his shoes—Diedrich Knickerbocker. From behind these willows and up from these thickets I looked to see start the creations of that kindly enchanter. There with resolute faces shaded by slouched hats, gun in hand, should come cautiously stealing to their meeting place, the Holy Brotherhood of the Roost, the terror of Skinner and Cow-boy. Here with stolid Dutch countenance and solemn important step, smoking an enormous meerschaum, comes stout Jacob Van Tassel; and yonder, blushing, buxom, and coquettish, trips Katrina, ogling first lank Ichabod Crane, then casting killing glances on roistering devil-may-care Brom Bones.

The exterior of the Irving cottage is covered with vines and flowers, a fit retreat for the bright, sweet spirit that longed to "steal from the world and its distractions and dream quietly away the remainder of a troubled life." We went to the side of the house next the river, and stood breathless at the glorious view. The great hills cast their shadows on the glittering river. Silhouetted against the soft blue sky rose the masts and spars of sloops lying becalmed, with white sails drooping indolently. Not a breath rippled the water or stirred the leaves.

Driving back through Tarrytown we pass the pretty little Gothic church which was Irving's place of worship. On the north side of the structure is a tablet with this inscription:

Sub Sole, Sub Umbra, Virens.
Washington Irving,
Born in the City of New York,
April 3, 1784,
for many years a Communicant and Warden of this
Church and
repeatedly one of its Delegates
in the
Convention of the Diocese.
Loved, Honored, Revered, He fell asleep in Jesus,
November 28, 1859.
I am the Resurrection and the Life.

And now through broad, well-shaded streets, we drive, and suddenly we come upon an imposing monument surmounted by the statue of a minute man, gun in hand, with an eager, alert look upon the keen clear-cut features. The inscription on one side the monument tells that

On this spot, the 23rd day of September, 1780,

The Spy

Major John André, Adjutant General of the British Army
was captured by John Paulding, David Williams,
and Isaac Van Wart,
all natives of this county.
History has told the rest.

On this spot lay these three men playing an idle game of cards while watching for British cow-boys. By that brook yonder, under the dark overhanging trees, André dismounted to water his horse. The years roll away and voices from the past ring out sharply on the air:

"Stand! which way are you going?"

"Gentlemen, I hope you belong to our party."

"What party?"

"The lower party."

"We do."

"I am a British officer out of the country on particular business and I hope you will not detain me a minute."

"Dismount."

"My God! I must do any thing to get along."

Then search, discovery, bribes, threats, implorings. In vain does the captured spy offer his horse, saddle, bridle, watch, a hundred guineas, any sum of money.

Through the years there rings again the voice of Paulding: "No! if you would give us two thousand guineas you should not stir one step."

Over yonder at West Point waits in breathless expectation the traitor who has caused the downfall of this brave spirit. Sympathy for the handsome, unfortunate young officer must have stirred the breasts of his captors as it stirs ours now. It would have been so easy to have allowed him to go on, no one the wiser, but themselves the richer. "Their conduct merits our warmest esteem. They have prevented in all probability our suffering one of the severest strokes that could have been meditated against us." This from Washington.

The following are some of the papers found in André's stocking. The originals are in the possession of Colonel Beekman of Flatbush, Long Island, the grandson of Governor George Clinton. There are several passes issued to Joshua Smith and Mr. John Anderson (André's assumed name), one or two of which will suffice:

No. 1.—Pass.

Head Quarters, Robinson's House,
September 20, 1780.

Permission is given to Joshua Smith, Esquire, a gentleman, Mr. John Anderson, who is with him, and his two servants, to pass and repass the guards near King's Ferry at all times.

(Signed,)

B. ARNOLD, M. Gen'l.

The pass direct to André reads as follows:

Head Quarters, Robinson's House,
September 22, 1780.

Permit Mr. John Anderson to pass the guards to the White Plains, or below, if He Choses, He being on Public Business by my Direction.

B. ARNOLD, M. Gen'l.

[In Arnold's hand-writing].

"Gustavus to John Anderson."

There are several documents of great importance to the British, giving disposition of the troops in case of alarm,

estimates of the forces at West Point and of men to man the works, in which with cold-blooded treachery, Arnold discovers the weakness of the fortifications, states the ease with which the works might be set on fire, their accessibility, and yet arranged and endorsed as if for his own and Washington's private use. The most complete exposure perhaps is given in the following:

Sept. 1780.

Fort Arnold is built of Dry Fascines and Wood, is in a ruinous condition, incomplete, and subject to take Fire from Shells or Cavasses.

Fort Putnam, stone, wanting great repairs, the wall on East side broke down, and rebuilding From the Foundation at the West and South side have been a Chevaux de Frise on the West side broke in many places. The East side open, two Boom Proof and Provision Magazines in the Fort, and slight Wooden Barrack—A commanding piece of ground 500 yards West between the Fort and No. 4—or Rocky Hill.

Fort Webb built of Fascines and Wood, a slight Work and very dry and liable to be set on fire as the approaches are very easy, with defenses save a slight abattis.

Fort Wyllys built of stone 5 feet high, the work above plank filled with Earth and stone work 15 feet, the Earth 9 feet thick.—No Bomb Proofs, the Batteries without the Fort. Redoubt No. 1. On the South side wood nine feet thick, the Wt., North and East sides 4 feet thick, no cannon in the works, slight and single Abattis, no ditch or picket. Cannon on two batteries. No Bomb Proofs. Redoubt No. 2, the same as No. 1. No Bomb Proofs.

Descriptions of the remaining redoubts also are given.

Arnold had been for some time in communication with André to put Clinton in possession of West Point. The North River had long supplied life to the American troops and had the British obtained this post, the Americans would have been forced to fall back above the Highlands, leaving the country below accessible to conquest and communication between the East and West would have been impeded.

Arnold was well aware of the importance of this post and is said to have declared that had he succeeded in his nefarious designs, the War must have ended and America have been conquered. Clinton, too, appreciated West Point and it is likely its betrayal had long been contemplated.

Washington with every man who was able to carry a musket had gone to King's Bridge with the end in view of attacking New York, and had placed Arnold in command of a corps of invalids at West Point. The commander-in-chief had offered Arnold a command more in accordance with his military rank, but making his unhealed wound an excuse, he established himself at West Point.

The enterprise against New York having been abandoned, a meeting between Washington and the French commanders was arranged to be held at Hartford, Connecticut, in order to consult upon plans for future operations. General Greene was appointed to Washington's command while the latter was absent on this errand. On the eighteenth of September, 1780, Admiral Rodney arrived in New York with reinforcements for the British army. Greene, from accounts brought him by his spies suspected some startling *denouement* was at hand. To General Washington he writes two days before the plot was discovered:

"Colonel ——— communicated the last intelligence we have from New York; since that I have not been able to obtain the least information of what is going on there. Though we have people in from three different quarters, none of them returning, makes me suspect some secret expedition is in contemplation, the success of which depends altogether upon its being kept a secret."

There was now no more time to be lost, for it was probable that on Washington's return from Hartford he would either take command of West Point himself or delegate it to General Greene. Accordingly André was sent in the sloop of war *Vulture* to hold a conference with Arnold. On the twentieth the *Vulture* ascended the river to Teller's Point and dropped anchor at the mouth of Haverstraw Bay.

The next night at midnight André was rowed ashore by Joseph and Samuel Colquhoun and crouched in a thicket held his first interview with the traitor. The night was spent before the conspirator and spy had finished their business and at break of day André was conducted to Smith's house where he was to remain in hiding through the day and to return to the sloop at night. But a cannonade was opened upon the *Vulture* as soon as she was discovered and she was forced to stand down the river.

When the night came, Smith flatly refused to row André back to the sloop nor had he engaged any one else to do the work. A plan by which André should return to New York on horseback by the eastern side of the river was hastily concocted and carried into effect. He crossed the river and in safety proceeded toward White Plains until stopped by the resolute trio at Tarrytown.

On the morning of the second of October the last act of the drama was performed. André had borne himself with fortitude and composure during his imprisonment and trial. He was buoyed by the hope that in answer to his earnest prayer he might be granted the death of a soldier instead of that of a spy. What must have been his emotions when led into the open field he saw not a line of soldiers drawn up, waiting to send the death volley, but the revolting gallows standing before him. With great firmness and dignity he bowed to Greene and said: "All I request of you, gentlemen, is that you will bear witness to the world that I die like a brave man."

Other and far different associations cluster around this spot. Where the monument now is, there stood once a great tulip-tree with huge gnarled and twisted limbs, known the country round as Major André's tree. It was regarded by the good Dutch farmers with awe and superstition. At night the wind moaned fearfully among its branches and strange unearthly shapes were seen hanging from its limbs. It was under this haunted tree that the heart of the unfortunate Ichabod Crane sank into his boots as he wended his way to Sleepy Hollow, after the quilting frolic at Baltus Van Tassel's farm-house. About two hundred yards farther, at the stream that ran into a marshy and forbidding looking glen, the stream at which André was watering his horse when captured, Ichabod met the awful apparition of the headless horseman of Sleepy Hollow. Then followed that famous midnight ride, equaled only by Tam O'Shanter's, ending at the bridge below the church where the headless horseman rising in his stirrups, laid the poor pedagogue low by throwing at him his head which he carried on the pommel of his saddle.

On one side winds a woody ravine through which tumbles down a laughing stream; on the other stretches a clear sheet of water bordered by graceful willows. There stands the old Dutch church and just beyond rest the dead. The tombstones are old and moss-grown, the inscriptions quaint, the names historic. As one ascends the hill toward Irving's grave, he looks upon the glens and hills of Sleepy Hollow.

There are many costly monuments in the cemetery, but one turns from them all to a few moment's silent contemplation of the plain marble slab bearing only the name and the dates of the birth and death of Washington Irving.

CLIFTON SPRINGS.

BY J. HENDRICKSON M'CARTY, D. D.

About midway between Rochester and Auburn on the Auburn branch of the New York Central Railroad in Ontario County, New York, lies beautiful Clifton.

For years thousands of health, pleasure, and rest seekers have come to this interesting spot. Nature has stored away here a vast deposit of sulphur; and has caused a current of water to set in and carry a solution of the brimstone element to the surface. Dame Nature has completed her task by spreading out a beautiful landscape comprised within a radius of four or five miles of variegated scenery.

As a traveler approaches Clifton Springs from the east, he comes quite suddenly to where the land drops down from a considerable elevation and spreads away to the north and west.

The Clifton Springs Sanitarium is a building 235 feet long and five stories in height. It has two wings, the east 200 feet, the west 300 feet in depth, and both four stories high, and its outposts consisting of the Foster cottage, the "Annex," the Gymnasium, the Peirce Pavilion, the barns, and ice house; these as well as the nucleus of the village, are located at the foot of the slope. The village itself lies in loose patches around the Sanitarium as a center; here a solitary house, yonder, a cluster of dwellings, some unpretentious, others of somewhat stately and elegant build. Clifton, like Washington, is a place of magnificent distances although on a smaller scale.

At first the newcomer turns up his nose at the sulphurous emanations, but he soon begins to relish the odor, and you will see him leaning over the iron railing that flanks the side-walk where the pretty little brooklet darts through a culvert under the main street, and inhaling the fumes as one regales his olfactory with the odor of roses.

If the reader has had an idea that Clifton Springs is only a quiet rural village where unsophisticated rustics run the same round of monotonous life year after year, he is mistaken. Every day a dozen passenger trains leave the bright little railway station less than a quarter of a mile distant from the center; and scarcely one of them comes to a halt but there steps upon the platform, somebody who has come with bag and baggage to test the virtues of Clifton waters and to be helped on the way to health by Clifton rest and Clifton physicians.

At Clifton all the year round one meets men and women whose names are familiar. Hither come the returned missionaries of all denominations and lands. Glance over the register and even now you may see the names of Jackson of snowy Alaska, Thoburn from far-away India, Kilborn from tropical Africa, who have come to Clifton Springs for recuperation before returning to their fields of toil. Here, too, come editors of popular magazines and great church papers, authors of popular books, professors and presidents of colleges, clergymen of all creeds, philanthropists, and statesmen.

Nearly five thousand people come to the Springs every year. Dr. Henry Foster, the originator of this great enterprise, came here about forty years ago. He saw at once the possibilities. This great institution known as the "Clifton Springs Sanitarium" did not rise into being at the touch of some magic wand. It has grown to what it is, but it has been pushed, developed, built up at the expense of much brain power. Dr. Foster knows what hard work means—

knows what it is to take risks, ventures, and to wait. But he was and is a man of faith, and so planting himself years ago here where there was a small way-side inn and a single bath tub, by the genius of incessant toil he has converted a sulphur marsh into an earthly paradise.

Seven years ago, December 1881, Dr. Foster was able to consummate a long cherished plan, namely that of placing the "Clifton Springs Sanitarium" property in the hands of a Board of Trustees to be used by them and their successors in office forever for the benefit of humanity. The conveyance was made in accordance with the laws of the state of New York. The original property consists of over fifty acres of land with all the buildings of every sort pertaining to the institution. The gift also includes a valuable property diagonally across the main street, known as the Foster Block, two hundred twenty-five feet in length, and four stories in height. The first floor is devoted to business—dry goods, drugs, books, boots and shoes, millinery. Over these are a large number of rooms, once occupied as a young ladies' seminary, now used to accommodate the guests of the establishment. All the fire insurance policies, aggregating \$160,000, are made over to the same Board. Also an insurance on his own life for \$52,000 which at his death will go toward an endowment to aid in paying the salary of the chief physician.

More recently, Dr. Foster has conveyed to the same Board of Trustees the "Sanitarium Farm" of near three hundred acres, under the best state of cultivation, amply furnished with tools, live stock, and machinery, from which all the milk, cream, butter, and vegetables are supplied daily. This property including every thing—lands, buildings, apparatus of all kinds—has cost not less than half a million of dollars.

This Board consists of thirteen members, a majority of whom are ex-officio as follows: (1) A bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church appointed by the Board of Bishops of that church (now Bishop R. S. Foster); (2) the Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese in which the property is situated (now Bishop A. C. Cox); (3) the senior secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (now Dr. N. G. Clark); (4) the senior missionary secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Church (now Dr. J. M. Reid); (5) the senior secretary of the American Baptist Missionary Union (now Dr. J. N. Murdock); (6) the senior secretary of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church (now Dr. F. F. Ellenwood); (7) some nominee of the Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese (now the Rev. Henry V. Satterlee of New York City). The remaining six members at present are President Anderson of Rochester University, the Rev. Dr. Shaw of Rochester, the Hon. James Smith of Canandaigua, Andrew Peirce, Esq., Dr. Henry Foster, and Dr. M. B. Gault, all of Clifton Springs.

But how is the public to receive benefit? An extract from the deed of gift gives answer:

"The Sanitarium is to be conducted as a medical institution for the reception and treatment of paying patients in numbers sufficient to pay the current expenses of the institution, including salaries not otherwise provided for; to defray the expenses of necessary improvements and repairs; to pay such sums as shall be appropriated by the trustees

for addition to the libraries, reading-room, and apparatus; to liquidate, as soon as possible, the debts of the institution now existing, including those which grew out of the erection of the Foster Block above mentioned, amounting to about thirty-five thousand dollars; and to provide a sinking fund of fifty thousand dollars, which shall be invested as hereinafter directed, and which, together with the avails of the policies of insurance against fire, shall constitute a fund for rebuilding the institution, in case it shall be destroyed by fire or otherwise. When the sinking fund shall have reached the sum of fifty thousand dollars, it shall be held as an endowment fund (unless needed for rebuilding), and the interest shall go toward the support of the institution.

"All the capacity of the Sanitarium beyond the above requirements may be used for eleemosynary purposes, by taking patients at reduced rates, or gratuitously, according to the conditions hereinafter specified.

"Beneficiaries shall be of one of the following classes: (1) missionaries, and their families, who are dependent upon their salaries for support; (2) ministers of the gospel, and their families, who are dependent on their salaries for support; (3) teachers, and indigent church members, who are unable to pay the prices of the institution for treatment."

It is furthermore provided that *free* medical treatment always will be given to members of any class, who may reside in their own homes or board in private boarding houses in the village.

Dr. Foster also made it obligatory that "in case of perversion to any private use, or selfish end, or of maladministration of any sort, it is made the imperative duty of the trustees to close the institution, sell the property, and, with all its endowment funds, make the proceeds over equally to the several missionary societies represented in the Board, to be expended in the support of foreign missions. And the attorney-general of New York, or the interested societies jointly, are legally empowered to enforce this provision in any court of competent jurisdiction, and distribute the proceeds as above."

This institution does not belong to its originator, but to the public. A gentleman recently said to the writer that he did not believe there was a man in America who had done more, if as much, good to his fellowmen as Dr. Foster.

The Sanitarium has nearly a dozen male and female physicians in its employ, so that the patient can be treated by any school which he prefers, for all the different *paths* like all the religions are on an equality here. But remember that your physician is the one to decide what your treatment should be. Every appliance of surgery—and all the latest improvements in medical practice are found here.

The "Cure" stands at the base of the slope overlooking

the railway track and is half hidden, especially in summer time, behind a row of stately elms with the beautiful Peirce Pavilion in front of it.

Up to date about seventy-five thousand people have been here for rest and treatment. While a paying price is rightfully expected of all, no one who could be helped has been turned away merely for lack of money; and it is said that fifteen thousand dollars a year are given away in board and treatment to those who are fit subjects, but whose circumstances compel them either to leave or accept the good offices of the institution as beneficiaries.

The inside of the Sanitarium is a little village in itself. All of the guests are not really invalids, though many are. If the patient can not walk, she can be wheeled in an easy chair over the concrete pavements or along the wide corridors. If she wishes to make a call upon a friend in the fifth story or to "view the landscape o'er" from the house-top, she can have her chair run into the elevator, and up she goes.

The great beauty of Clifton as a religio-health resort is the Christian unity which pervades the very atmosphere. Sectarian bigotry, if it happens to find its way here entrenched in some narrow soul, like malarial poison, is soon overcome. The conditions are all unfavorable to its existence.

The chapel meets all the religious wants as far as that would be possible. Besides the regular services on Sabbath at 10:30 a. m., and 7 p. m., conducted by the chaplain, or some person he may invite to officiate, there are prayers every morning at 8 o'clock, and general religious meetings three evenings in the week. Dr. Foster has conducted a Bible-class on Sunday afternoons for thirty years, save when absent. In the spacious parlor may be found a cabinet organ and grand piano and often the guests assemble there for gospel song services, parlor talks, and social intercourse.

Clifton is a most charming place where brooks murmur, springs bubble, groves in summer cast cooling shades, and where parks with meandering pathways lure to quiet walks. On the lawn is a band-stand where at stated times in the summer season free open air concerts are given. If you wish to read, the library contains two thousand volumes of well selected books on all subjects and is particularly rich in works of reference. For physical exercise there is a gymnasium furnished with all the requisite fixtures. A conflagration would be next to impossible. All the "escapes" necessary are provided, and besides, the rooms are all heated by steam generated in a separate building three hundred yards away and conveyed in underground pipes. Each floor has its own hydrant and hose arrangements. The apartments are all lighted with gas of a good quality manufactured on the premises. This institution is about the only one of its kind on so large a scale in America, if not in the world.

MIND-CURE.

BY TITUS MUNSON COAN, M. D.

What is the thing, essentially, that we call mind-cure, will-cure, Christian science,—for all these forms of creed and practice are substantially one? Whence have they come to us, what are their uses in daily life and in the treatment of diseases, and what, if any, are their excesses, errors, abuses? Let me ask the attention of my readers for a time to these questions.

In the sense that the mind exercises a powerful influence over the body, whether for good or evil, the mind-cure is as old as human nature itself. The whole history of physiology

and of medicine abounds in illustrations of this fact. The power of the emotions upon the body, the cheer and strength that come of hope, joy, and love, the depressing effect of sorrow, regret, and despair,—all these are familiar things; and all are recognized in the text-books as forming the first principles of psychical science. The "royal gift of healing" in France and England was mind-cure; the talismans and charms of the gnostics were mind-cure; the confidence of a patient in his physician involves the mind-cure; the submission of the person who is mesmerized or hypnotized is

a form of the same influence. The whole range of the effects of mind upon matter—I use these two terms without attempting to define them, for who can tell us precisely what mind and matter are?—the range of these phenomena, in a word, is the story of human life itself.

I once accompanied a patient to a famous mineral spring in France, and to another equally famous spring in Germany. The effect of the waters was favorable, for I had chosen them with careful reference to the nature of the ailment; and the new environment in which the patient was placed was also favorable. All the changed conditions of life aided in the cure. But my patient was very impressionable, and I found that to give the treatment full effect, it was necessary not only that she should take the treatment itself, but that she be assured of its potency as well. Without this her faith waned sometimes, and the treatment lost a certain part of its efficacy. The mind-cure, that is to say the effect of confidence and trust, here played a legitimate part; and when, finally, she was cured of her mental depression, though it was based in some degree upon a physical cause, and one which for some time past had made her life scarcely worth living,—still the cure was not wholly due to the mineral waters, nor to the change of climate, society, and surroundings. The mind-cure had a share in it.

Now what did the mind-cure accomplish in this case? In the first place it gave the patient hope, in the second place confidence in the remedies used, and in the third place it roused her to care and regularity in their employment. The treatment, in a word, was aided and systematized by the effects of the mind upon the body; it was accelerated, not retarded, by the subtle, yet powerful, mental influence which we all recognize, though we may not be able to define it.

Here is another legitimate phase of the mind-cure. I have had patients who found or fancied themselves unable to follow some lines of dietary treatment; in some cases they have languished from the actual fear of food. Now the will can not digest a raw potato, or help one in the least degree toward the accomplishment of the feat; nor can it directly aid assimilation of food. A slice of green veal would have triumphed over the will of Hannibal. Napoleon lost the battle of Waterloo, so we are told by some historians, solely because he had a bad cold. But the will, either the physician's or the patient's, can dissipate certain illusions; and a common illusion in the case of nervous or hysterical patients is that they can not eat this or that, the fact being that they need only make a resolute effort to find that they can eat the dreaded article of food, and digest it too. How many an invalid have I seen restored to a simple nourishing and health-giving diet by a little exercise of the will! In the same line are the cases of some bed-ridden invalids who have no actual physical lesion and yet who have lain in bed for months or years under the conviction that they could not rise. At a single word of trusted command they have found that they could arise and walk. Here, again, is another case of undoubted mind-cure, a case in which the mind controls the body for good.

Another case. Which one of us has not seen the depression of spirits, the melancholy, misery, despair, that come of magnifying the minor elements and troubles of life? In these cases the mind-cure is the one thing needful; and generally it must be the will of another. But such invalids are best treated not by exhortations to be cheerful; for them these are often little better than a bitter irony. Only give them change of circumstances and occupy their minds with new ideas, give them something new to see or to do and you will find that the cure is not far away,—always ex-

cepting the cases in which some alteration of brain tissue or of nerve tissue has taken place.

In such cases what are we to expect from mind-cure? Here we come upon the border-lands of debate. The influence of the mind upon the body is a powerful thing. How far does it go? It can raise, sustain, dispel illusions, and in the cases we have glanced at it, can cure. How much more than this can be rightly claimed for it? The mind can affect the body, the body can affect the mind. What is the limit of this power?

Recent practitioners of the cure claim that they can effect results beyond those of medicines both in acute and chronic diseases,—that they can restore the wandering mind and the inflamed or lacerated tissues to their normal state. More than this, they claim that this new agency of cure is destined to take the place of medicine and even of surgical appliances. And this claim has a considerable following in certain parts of our country, more especially in the cities of our Eastern States. Many persons resort to the mind-healers; and some of them go away either cured or believing that they are cured.

Let us look a little into this claim that promises so much as a means of relief to sufferers. How far is the claim based upon truth—how far erroneous? What is the distinction, if one exists, between the legitimate and the false province and the remedy?

I attended the other night a meeting of the Nineteenth Century Club in New York City; and a well-known practitioner of the mind-cure gave an hour's address upon the subject. The audience listened with attention and expectancy. Here was a recognized exponent of the subject, who surely would tell us something worth hearing. She spoke long enough, for she spoke an hour; but in that hour she gave us not even a definition of what the mind-cure was. She told us that "pneumonia is a condition expressive of fear," and that "where the idea for which pneumonia stands has no place in the man, there is no pneumonia anywhere"; she added that "fear always indicates a vacuum," and that "Every thing means Something." I quote literally from what she said; and sentences like these brought us as near as we came to learning what mind-cure, in her understanding, is or can accomplish. But the fault was apparently ours who listened; for she said, "As long as you hold to the belief that strychnine is poison, how am I going to be strong enough to overcome it?"

It is not difficult, however, to say what the mind-cure is as it is now practiced by those who are making a specialty of it under that name. As we can see from the sentence that I have just quoted, the contemporary mind-cure means this: Believe that you do not have a disease, and you will not have it. If you are sick, believe that you are well, and you will be well. Believe that poisons will not kill, and they will do you no harm. And more than this, not only your own will, but that of your physician hundreds and thousands of miles away, may have this wonderful power upon the human body or soul, transforming, curing, creating. "The mind is form," so they say, "and doth the body make."

It needs little more than this clear statement of what the mind-cure proposes to accomplish to show the extreme character of the claim. An equally clear counter-statement was made at the same meeting by an accomplished physician who rose and spoke as follows: "Give me three persons who will let me try the experiment, and we will see how far the mind has power to control the body. I will inject atropine under the skin of one; under the skin of another I will inject a little strychnia; and under the skin of a third

a little apomorphia. If one does not presently experience dilatation of the pupil and a dryness of the throat; if the other does not develop symptoms like those of lock-jaw; and if the third fails to eject the contents of the stomach in ten minutes, in spite of all the thought and attention that they can give, then I will contribute a thousand dollars to a hospital for mind-cure." Very naturally the offer was not accepted. No one present really believed that the mind could exercise any such influence as that over the body. And yet extreme positions like these constitute the tenets of the mind-cure; and the cures that have been claimed imply no less than these novel relations of mind and body.

Now we begin to see the fallacy of the claim. The mind affects the bodily functions; but it has nothing to do with an accomplished lesion. The will can not mend a bone, or check an inflammation, or control a poison, or the action of the glands, or lay a single cell upon another. It can, as we have seen, keep itself cheerful and active; it can stimulate and strengthen the body, and can put it in the way of receiving the physical agencies which are intended for the cure or relief of physical ailments. But here we must draw the line. I have heard metaphysicians of the old school ask the question: If I had sufficient strength of will, could I arrest myself in mid air while falling from a balloon? Naturally the answer is, your strength of will has no relation to the laws of gravitation. The two forces belong to different domains. So do the will and the physical elements of disease. One has nothing to do directly with the other, the two domains are incommensurable.

But, as I have said, there is a mind-cure which all good doctors have known and practiced from the time of Hippocrates until now. In all that relates to healthy action the will-cure is invaluable. The mind is curative, tonic, potent in its own sphere. But out of this sphere what can it do? It is not a mason to mend a broken bone, or a chemist to stop a poisonous action,—these are processes of the physical structure; over all these things the mind is powerless except, as I have shown, by indirection. When the bed-ridden or crippled patient is told to arise and walk, and does it, there are no broken tissues; but the patient is aroused by the will to an unwonted exertion; and that was the only thing needed to restore to bone and muscle their disused functions.

It is said that people have died because they thought they were being decapitated or bled to death. It was cause enough; fear often kills easily, the strong mental impression being quite sufficient to produce a fatal shock upon the heart or arteries. In the times when French and English kings touched the people in order to cure scrofula, the people believed that they were cured, and in England the practice was continued until the eighteenth century, because the people believed. Dr. Samuel Johnson tells us that he was himself touched by Queen Anne, but none the less he suffered from scrofula all his life. But in Queen Anne's time the English people ceased to believe in this form of cure and the apparent cures ceased to be made. So with Perkins' metallic tractors, famous so long ago. When the people's faith in them failed, the cures were no longer reported. It was so a hundred years with mesmerism. It has been so with a hundred reported cures; belief must coincide with relief.

In cases like these, we are on the border lines between the mental and the physical domain, as I have said in writing recently in these pages upon hypnotism; and here the mind of one person can exercise the most powerful and, indeed, noxious influence over that of the susceptible person. In C-july

these cases it is no vague influence that is in question; it is a real and indeed a dangerous power; and it is one that is not much available in the case of diseases, though hypnotism has been used as an assuager of pain. It illustrates, however, one side of mind-cure,—that is to say, the immense power of mind over mind, and of the mind over those functions of the body that lie nearest the control of the will. The organic processes, as I have said, remain untouched; the effect of poisons, inflammations, the course of contagious diseases, of surgical injuries, are not affected by the mind except indirectly. Mind cure can do nothing for the majority of physical ailments,—for those that may be typified by two, a fever or a broken bone.

Still the mind-cure remains a potent thing, both for good and for evil. This power, by whatever name we call it, has a double function. It must be remembered that the power of the mind over the body can be just as strongly exercised for evil as for good. If the will of another can cast out evil spirits, it can invoke them as well; if it can lift up, it can also cast down. Just as hypnotism may be made the means of suggesting crime, so the influence of a querulous, fretful, complaining, or unhappy mind, can work serious injury to those who come within its influence. It is a sword that cuts both ways. Mind-cure is a reality as far as it goes. It is an unreality only when applied to the things with which it has no concern. We can now see pretty clearly the essential distinction between the real and the unreal provinces of mind cure. The real province is a broad and ancient one, yet its power and range are surely extending with the growth of modern science. Especially in the domain of hypnotism is it destined to find new friends. It can bring healing in the hands of a wise and thoughtful physician; wielded by an unscrupulous person it can overwhelm with harm. Mind-cure in its true significance is an invaluable thing. Mind-cure in the conception of those who are falsely exploiting it must be counted among the crazes which follow each other about biennially throughout the country. As such, it will not endure very long. The "blue-glass craze" lasted about two years, and this, roughly speaking, is the duration of any fashion that has not a sufficient foundation in reason.

I must not leave the subject without calling attention to the very important distinction between mind or will-cure as exercised by one's self, and as brought to bear by one person upon another person. The former I will call the active will-cure, and the latter, the passive. It is by the active will-cure that we consciously take courage and nerve our spirits, for effort, trial, and responsibility; and it is by this that we face the serious events of life. Cæsar saved his life by the will-cure when having been captured by pirates; as the story goes, he commanded and forced them to land him where he chose. It was the triumph of the stronger over the weaker will. But if the pirates had given him poison, or felled him with a blow, not even the will of Cæsar could have preserved his life.

In the second, or passive, form of will-cure, one person receives the impression of a stronger will, as we have seen in the case of an invalid or hypnotized person. This form of influence, as I have said, may work both ways. How often do we hear of persons unduly influenced to such acts as the making of unjust wills, or the commission of deeds that seem inexplicable to the sounder mind! Upon such individuals the range of the will-power is enormous; it is indeed so fraught with dangers that only wise and conscientious persons should attempt to use it. It is a two-edged sword, and eventually some legislation may be needed to check the possible injuries that it may inflict.

Can it be employed at a distance? It is still a debated point. But as in mechanics no force can act where it is not, so in psychical phenomena it is not proved that any mind can work a change afar off. The stories of cures wrought at a distance upon persons unconscious of the agency, can not yet be admitted. Of course many things that we do not know as yet, are possible, or even probable, discoveries, in

a nearer or a more distant future. But while the mind-cure truly understood may accomplish much as a tonic and a stimulant for the sufferer, and much as a guide and a working force in the minds of the stronger upon the weaker, let us not hastily believe all that is claimed for it by its more ardent devotees. What is good in it is a real and a serious good. In a few years what is false in it will have passed away.

SHALL IMMIGRATION BE RESTRICTED?

BY E. A. HEMPSTEAD.

While our law-making and treaty-making powers have been busy inventing expedients for closing the Golden Gate against the comparatively few stragglers from overcrowded China—finally culminating in a treaty just approved by the Senate, providing for their total exclusion—but little attention has been given until quite recently to the vast horde of immigrants which annually lands at Castle Garden.

During the first eighty years of our national life, it was the rule to hold out every possible inducement to the people of the Old World to make their home here. Promises of cheap, almost free, lands, low rates of taxation, of exemption from the hated military service exacted by foreign rulers, and of a share in the privileges of government, soon attracted the vanguard of that vast army which has followed in annually increasing legions until in 1880 it reached the startling number of 593,703, in 1881 of 720,045, and in 1882 of 730,349; a total in three years of more than two millions and (including 1883 and 1884) in five years of over three millions. When we reflect that this addition to our population by immigration in five years, is equal to the estimated population of the thirteen colonies at the time of the outbreak of the War of the Revolution, we can form some idea of its proportions at least, if not of its importance as a problem of our national life.

A brief reference to the growth of immigration and the change in its sources and character is necessary to a full understanding of the importance of the subject, and the necessity of regulation and restriction. Prior to 1820 no record was kept of the number of immigrants arriving, but a careful estimate places the number living at that time at about 250,000; the population native and foreign numbering 9,633,822. Persons of foreign birth formed, therefore, but two and one-half per cent of the population that year. In 1880, sixty years later, the population had increased to forty-eight millions and the foreign-born portion thereof numbered nearly seven millions, or over fourteen per cent. The Rev. Dr. Strong estimates that, if immigration be not restricted, at the close of this century the population of foreign birth will number nineteen millions. As it is increasing at an annual rate of considerably over half a million, and already numbers about eleven millions, this estimate is probably within bounds; and considering the greater prolificness of the foreigner, it is safe to predict that the census of 1900—only twelve years distant—will show over half the population of this republic to consist of persons of foreign birth and their children of the first generation. Such a migration of the nations of the earth has not been seen since the days of Alaric and Attila.

That by far the greater part of this immigration has been of great, almost inestimable, value in the development of this vast continent, it is not worth while to discuss. Germans, Irish, English, Scotch, French, Swedes, and Nor-

wegians have helped develop and build up the greatest agricultural and industrial nation of the earth. Without them we should have had growth and development, of course, but no such marvelous development as has made this the wealthiest and most powerful of nations. No labor has been too difficult or arduous or menial for the immigrant, and for this reason, if for no other, he has been of incalculable value. But he has not been content to labor with the hand alone. He has pushed his way into every kind of business, has planned and built great public works, become merchant, capitalist, banker, contractor, lawyer, doctor, preacher, politician (to our cost), financier, statesman, soldier, legislator, and senator, and acquitted himself creditably in whatever he has undertaken.

Reference to the census reports and other sources of statistical information is scarcely necessary to prove that the character of this vast stream of humanity, this Mississippi of immigration, has of late years changed for the worse, and that it is now as dark and muddy as the Father of Waters itself. Herding in droves in New York and other great cities, living in squalor and filth, hating the government and every semblance of authority, are thousands upon thousands of the very dregs of European life,—Russians, Hungarians, Italians, Polish and Russian Jews, Irish and German malcontents. The lame, the halt, the blind, paupers, and criminals, every thing and any thing that could get the few dollars required to pay steerage passage from Bremen, or Havre, or Queenstown to New York, have constituted no inconsiderable portion of the immigration of the past ten years. From being the "asylum for the oppressed of all nations," the republic has become the dumping ground for the offscourings of Europe. Formerly the English, Scotch, Scandinavians, and better classes of Germans and Irish constituted the bulk of immigration. Now, instead of the skilled mechanic, and the man of small capital, we are getting and have been for a number of years, the unskilled and ignorant laborers, the great majority of them penniless and destitute when they land, often becoming charges upon the community the moment they set foot on American soil. In 1865, for instance, there were but 322 immigrants from Hungary, 919 from Italy, and 181 from Russia. In 1886, there were 18,110 from Hungary, 30,472 from Italy, and 25,980 from Russia; and as the number of arrivals from these countries increases, the quality grows worse, and arrivals from sources which have supplied us with the best classes of immigrants,—Germany, France, England, Scotland, and the north of Ireland, are either not increasing in number, or show a decided falling off. The conclusion is irresistible that we have already drawn more largely than we can hope to do hereafter from the better classes of Europe, and that the number of intelligent, law-abiding, thrifty immigrants, who will make desirable citizens, will from this time forward gradually but surely decrease, and

the baser and less desirable classes continue to form an increasing proportion of all future arrivals.

If any one doubts of what sort much of recent immigration is he has only to study the statistics of our penal and charitable institutions. The census of 1880 showed that 88,246 persons of foreign birth were inmates of almshouses, asylums, hospitals, and prisons; while foreigners numbered but 14 per cent of our population, they constituted 28½ per cent of the insane, nearly 22 per cent of prisoners in our jails and penitentiaries, 34 per cent of paupers, and 44 per cent of the inmates of work-houses and houses of correction. Dr. S. C. Hoyt, secretary of the State Board of Charities of the state of New York, in a recent paper stated that of the 68,529 inmates of the almshouses of that state for the year ending September 30, 1886, 41,454 were of foreign, and 27,075 of native birth. Dr. Hoyt estimates that the proportion of native born population at the same time was 76 per cent, and of foreign born 24 per cent. Upon this basis, but one in every 168 of native born persons was entirely supported by society, against one in every 35 of persons of foreign birth. Numbering but one-fourth of the population of New York State in 1886, persons of foreign birth constituted three-fifths of the paupers supported entirely at public expense. As regards the assisted or outdoor paupers, Dr. Hoyt expresses the belief that the disparity in the ratio of foreign born to native born was even greater than in that of indoor paupers. In the same paper he states that two-thirds of the inmates of the New York City Lunatic Asylum, on Ward's Island, were of foreign birth, the ratio being nearly three times greater than in the insane coming from native population. Jumping to the interior of the state, hundreds of miles from Castle Garden, he found that in the Monroe County (Rochester) Lunatic Asylum, 60 per cent of the inmates were of foreign birth, while only 27 per cent of the population of the country was of foreign birth. Nearly all the foreign born insane in all the asylums of that state are paupers who are supported entirely at state expense. The statistics of the Auburn Asylum for the Insane Criminals shows an excess of more than 75 per cent in the ratio of insane criminals of foreign born from foreign population committed to it during the year 1886, as compared with the ratio of insane criminals of native birth from native population; and the Binghamton Asylum makes even a worse showing than this. The whole number of convictions in the New York State courts, during the year ending October 31, 1886, for all grades of offenses, according to the report of the secretary of state, was 89,601, of whom proportionately the foreign born were nearly three times greater than the native born. New England and the Middle States show as great disproportion. Facts like these go far to prove that European authorities have been employing an effective system of assisting paupers and criminals to emigrate to the United States. Some of them have been discovered and exposed, and vigorous protests have secured pledges of reform. But so long as we have absolutely no means whatever of learning the record of an immigrant, we are at the mercy of the officials of the British and continental governments.

Even more dangerous than the common criminals, and more undesirable than the paupers and the insane are the anarchists, ultra-socialists, and dynamiters who having found here, as they thought, a safe place in which to preach their doctrines of hate, revenge, murder, and plunder, have come in such numbers and carried on their proselyting schemes among their fellow countrymen with such success that for a time they seemed to threaten the very foundations of social order. All but one of the Chicago

dynamiters were of foreign birth, and their deluded followers were like them in this respect. The saloons and vile houses in which their plots were hatched, were kept by foreigners. The Chicago crime in the main was planned and executed by foreigners, many of whom would have been kept out of the country by almost any sort of a system of restriction, either on this or the other side of the Atlantic.

As a dangerous element in our political life the masses of immigrants in the large cities, New York especially, long ago attracted attention. (Mayor Hewitt in a recent paper said that persons of foreign birth formed 40 per cent of the population of that city and 40 per cent more are the children of foreign born parents, making 80 per cent of alien population.) They easily become the tools of corrupt and plundering political barons; and state and national elections, and the control of the House of Representatives have been often decided by a few thousand persons who have not lived long enough in the country to learn to read or write its language, if they could ever do either in their own.

The greatest harm from unrestricted immigration, however, comes to the laboring classes. From the foundation of the republic, it has been the aim of our government, however imperfectly attained, to elevate and dignify labor; and it has been the boast of very many of the greatest and most honored and revered of our statesmen that they sprang from the ranks of the toilers. We have protected labor by tariff, at least some of us so believe; we have filled the statute books with laws protecting the laborer from the avarice and indifference of grasping capital; we possibly have much to do yet in that direction; but of what avail is it all, if we continue to admit the half starved and half civilized hordes of Europeans who can live in luxury (to them) and save money on half the wages needed to give the American laborer the barest necessities of life to which he is accustomed? For the laborer of the Eastern and Middle States, Chinese cheap labor possesses no more terrors than Hungarian, or Polish, or Italian cheap labor. He asks protection from both, and a wise and prudent statesmanship will give it promptly and freely. With nearly if not quite a million of unemployed laborers now within our gates, the supreme folly of longer allowing a half million a year to land on our shores, many of them utterly unsuited for citizenship in a republic, must be apparent. The time surely has come when we should exercise reasonable care as to those who come here to make their homes with us.

We have attempted to stem the tide with a few feeble and miserably executed laws. Enforcement of the law forbidding the importation of labor under contract has been so shamefully neglected that, so far as the public is aware, one preacher of the gospel, and a few skilled nurses for the sick, to whom, of course, the act was never intended to apply, are about all who have thus far been prevented from landing undisturbed. No inquiry made of the immigrant on this side of the ocean will ever answer. It must be made where evidence of his past life and present condition can be had without difficulty. No one is so favorably situated to obtain this information as the consuls of the United States. Hence the proposition, now put in the form of an act introduced into the Senate of the United States by Mr. Palmer, of Michigan, in December last, providing that no immigrant be permitted to land in the United States who does not produce a satisfactory certificate of character, approved by a United States consul.

This plan would, by making emigration more difficult, deter many of the weaker and poorer classes from undertaking it at all. If consuls were as vigilant as they should be, it

would be very seldom indeed with such aid as they could command from local authorities, and such information as they could readily obtain by the usual methods, that they could not detect at least the criminals and paupers, of whom we have been receiving many of late.

It is objected that consuls could not perform these duties in connection with their present work. Many of them could not, without additional clerk hire, but surely a nation with a surplus revenue which is taxing the ability of its most gifted statesmen to dispose of without injury to our industries, ought not to allow the paltry sum necessary to pay a hundred or five hundred or a thousand consular clerks to stand in the way of a measure fraught with such importance to its laboring classes. Not a few of the consuls have little or nothing to do, the places being sinecures. Such would not even require additional clerical force. The proposition to levy a head tax on each immigrant, the tax to be used to pay the expenses of the investigation, will, if adopted, provide the necessary means, so that the taxpayers need not suffer to the extent of a dime. It is safe to say that the United States consuls could examine the claims and prepare certificates for all the people this country stands in any need of, for the next ten years at least. If they can, as they do, examine and certify the value of invoices for the importers of hundreds of millions of dollars worth of inanimate freight annually, surely they can give needed attention to the value of the human freight which has every cubic inch of space on all the great Atlantic steamships engaged for months in advance. We have taken all the care in the world that not a pot of jam, nor jar of pickles, which is landed to-day and eaten to-morrow, shall be entered at one of our ports except a United States consul's certificate as to its market value accompany it; but when it is proposed to apply the same rule to a man or woman who is to become a resident of the republic the croaker says, "It can not be done—have not consuls enough."

Edmund Jussen, consul-general at Vienna, Henry Stern, consul at Budapesth, Hungary, Consuls Tanner, of Chemnitz, Long, of Hamburg, and Consul General Mueller all agree in their official reports that the people emigrating from the districts in which they are located, are not fit to become citizens of the United States. Consul General Jussen himself suggests consular supervision and consular certificates, and can see no other practical remedy. Consul General Mueller says: "Russia, Austria, Turkey, nor any other country should longer be accommodated to rid them-

selves at the expense of the United States of the degraded products of their own make." One suggestion in Consul General Jussen's report points to an additional safeguard which may be found necessary. He says: "It will be extremely difficult to prescribe the line to be drawn between the refusal and the granting of a consular certificate or passport." It might be well here to borrow an idea from the methods of the great life insurance associations. They do not take the statements of the applicant for insurance, nor the report of the local medical examiner as final, but all the papers are sent before the medical director at the home office. Perhaps it may be found best at the outset to require both the application of every one intending to emigrate, and the certificate of the consul, to be approved on this side by a properly constituted commission, which should have the power to order a re-examination, or special inquiry in any case if deemed necessary. The consul could add to his certificate his recommendation, but the final decision should rest with the commissioners on this side, who could issue or refuse the permit to come, as the evidence might warrant.

The sentimentalists will urge, of course, that it is charitable and merciful to permit the downtrodden and oppressed of other nations to come here where they can enjoy the benefits of liberty and Christianity. They seem to forget that charity should begin at home, and, after all, that it is probable that the cause of humanity in general will be better served if the obnoxious classes will pound at the gates of royalty and demand justice, freedom, and equality for themselves and their fellowmen at home, rather than come here with their hands raised against a government they can not understand, and which they hate, not because it is oppressive, but because it is government at all.

It is not contended that this law would shut out all immigrants. That is not desired by any one. There is room here for many millions more of the right sort. It is not contended that all the undesirable, the diseased, dependent and criminal classes would be shut out, and doubtless many of them would still find a way to get here. But it will certainly decrease the number of raw, undisciplined, semi-barbarian immigrants who for ten years past have been thronging to our shores, overcrowding and demoralizing the market for labor, filling our jails and almshouses, the easy prey and willing servants of corrupt politicians, and constituting an indigestible mass of ignorance and superstition which menaces the peace, good order, and prosperity of the people of this republic.

"BREATH OF HEAVEN."

BY FLORA BEST HARRIS.

List to the liquid song of the linnet,
Wild with the summer-tide's wine of gold,
Look where the humming-bird asks the blossoms,
Which is the fairest the gardens hold!

Humming-bird, humming-bird, do not linger
Over yon thicket of heliotrope—
Shun the glory of riotous roses—
Linnet, sing low to my star of hope!

Hid in the heart of her dusk-green setting,
Glimmers my blossom of stainless white,
With faint aroma of far-blown odors
From isles of spice in a tropic night.

Well did they title thee, "Breath of Heaven,"
Little star-stranger, the pure and fair,
Hint of the flowers that white-browed angels,
Gather at will in celestial air!

O "Breath of Heaven" from those far spaces,
Float down thro' the rapture of singing-bird!
His bliss will die when the summer-tide closes,
And thorns are sharp in the world of roses,—
Thy touch will soothe like a tender word.

THE MILITARY FORCES OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

BY CHARLES GRAD,
Deputy to the Reichstag.

Translated for THE CHAUTAUQUAN, from the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

Scarcely had the increase of the standing army on the peace footing, demanded by the German government, been effected, when the Reichstag passed new laws for the enlargement of the reserves and of the militia [Landwehr]. Consequently, as we see it to-day, the German Empire is essentially a military power.

Unified by Prussia, Germany, in the midst of bloody struggles, was modeled after that warlike state which was itself formed under arms. The influence in other lands of an army composed of the people of a nation upon the development of nationality, was carefully studied, especially as it was manifested in Italy and France. Like ancient Greece, contemporaneous Italy had used for five centuries a common language and literature without becoming a nation. Five or six years of a national army sufficed to make of it a united country. In its turn, France only took on a true homogeneity on the day when Provençals and Normans, Alsacians and Bretons, mingling in the same regiments, and marching under the same flag, formed the French nation.

Hence these initiators of the movement for the unification of Germany reasoned, and rightly, too, that nothing could be more efficacious for the accomplishment of a like fusion than armies; and they saw in the soldier's uniform the best means of disciplining the Germans of the different states and imbuing them with the idea of nationality.

By the unification, all Germany became Prussian; Prussia did not take on the German character. All the living strength of the country, all the resources, all the institutions, tend to the same end, which is to create as strong an army as possible. Enter into any village or into the smallest hamlet of any division of the empire, and your attention will be attracted by sign-posts upon which you will read, instead of the distances to neighboring localities, the number of the battalion and of the company of militia of which the able-bodied men of the district form a part. In each district also, are officers who inform the minister of war how much, in case of necessity, every community can furnish in the line of provisions and means of transportation; while in case of the passage of troops, contractors, engaged by special treaties and directed by the administration, are stationed at all the halting-places to be ready to supply with food any given number of men.

When Prince Bismarck occupies in the parliament his seat as chancellor of the empire, he is in the uniform of a general. The manual of administration and of education, prepared for the public officers of all classes, is entitled, *Die Mannszucht* [Military Discipline]; while the catechism of the nation is *Das Volk in Waffen* [The People in Arms]. To be ready at any moment to enter the field at the call of the emperor is at once the object and the result of the political constitution of the united German states.

The emperor, in the character of commander-in-chief over all the troops of the confederation, possessing the power of proclaiming a state of siege either in case of civil trouble or of danger threatened by foreigners, exercises a veritable military dictatorship. He alone decides if the security of the empire is menaced. By the proclamation of a siege,

the executive power passes into the hands of military commanders; all civil and communal authorities are obliged to obey their orders. Councils of war can replace civil tribunals in certain cases. Thus, this prerogative gives to the emperor powers reaching clear beyond the supreme command of the military forces, for it affects all branches of government.

As regards the laws touching the administration of the army, they must receive the sanction of the different states, but the emperor promulgates them. He orders the measures which all are forced to carry out by virtue of regulations expressed in the constitution. The kingdoms of Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg, have alone preserved special rights and a particular direction, aside from that exercised in military affairs by the Prussian ministry.

The constitution imposes military service upon all German subjects between the ages of seventeen and forty-five years, although in ordinary times they are not required to present themselves at the recruiting offices until the January following their twentieth birthday. Arrived at this age, they are enrolled in alphabetical order. They are obliged to remain during the annual revision (*Musterung*) until the officers decide regarding their fitness for service. Those who do not seem strong enough, but who have no physical deformity which would exempt them, are dismissed until the following year.

It is decided by the drawing of certain numbers, who among the able-bodied men are to go immediately into the Field Army. Practically, theological students, the clergy, and the great body of teachers are excused or classed among the forces held in reserve; but the law does not recognize exemption as the right of any one or any class. It requires of every strong man seven years of active service, three in the regular army and four in the reserve corps; and after that all may be called upon for five years extra service in the Landwehr.

Into the Reserve Army each year are placed enough men to raise the field army from a peace footing to a war footing. The first to be received are all the men who were not drafted into the regular army. Then come the subjects exempt from full service for special reasons, such as family matters, slight bodily defects or weakness of constitution. They are obliged to present themselves at the annual revisions and for regular military exercise during certain parts of each year.

The Landwehr is divided into two classes. All men who have passed through the service of the reserves and have been discharged enter the first class. After passing through the first class they are placed in the second. The men of the second class can not be assembled for drill nor for the annual revisions in time of peace. In case of mobilization the commandant of each district calls them together and assigns them to their respective corps.

All able-bodied men between the ages of seventeen and forty-five who have not been incorporated into one of the departments of the army or who do not belong to the one year volunteers, are counted in the Landsturm, and can be called out at need, especially in case of an invasion of the territory.

The One Year Volunteers are accepted on condition of passing a special examination or on the presentation of properly authorized certificates, and are placed for drill and instruction in the field army. They are expected to meet all their own expenses during the term of service. They are never counted in the tables showing the army effective.

The Marine forces of the empire are not considered under the same laws as those governing the land troops.

All the essential regulations of military life as stated in the law passed February 11, 1888, are based upon the old Prussian laws put in force in 1814. Regarding promotion in the army, it decides that instruction and education alone give the right to hold official positions in time of peace, and in time of war there must be added to these the faculties of quick observation and decided action, and marked bravery. All the individuals of the entire nation possessing these qualifications can aspire to the highest positions. No privileges of classes whatever are allowed; every one, without consideration of his origin, owes the same duties and has the same rights.

Masters of military art consider discipline the essential condition of a good organization. During the debates upon the military penal code, Marshal Von Moltke said, "Authority above, obedience below;—discipline is the soul of an army. . . . More important than that which has been learned at school, is the education which comes to a man after school to inculcate in him order, punctuality, propriety, docility, and fidelity,—in short, discipline." With reason, this great warrior who has led Germany to so many victories, thinks that strong authority alone can induce thousands of men to expose health and life, in the midst of privations and sufferings, to execute orders given under the most difficult circumstances.

The laws which regulate military discipline have followed the evolution of civilization, perfecting themselves through the centuries until they have reached their present state. The promoters of the best interests of the German army at the present time choose rather to found discipline upon moral education based upon religion than upon punishments inscribed in the code.

Military education begins in the primary school, which is as obligatory upon all German subjects as service in the army. The children here receive lessons in gymnastics as a preparation for their future drill as soldiers. Enrolled in the army, young recruits are expected to resume and continue their moral education while learning the tactics of war. As service in the army follows so soon after leaving school, it should be universally considered a great benefit to national education, at least such is the opinion of Count Von Moltke, according to whom, the German people enjoy,

from this fact, a marked advantage over all other peoples.

Because, in the popular conception, morality is inseparable from religion, the kings of Prussia have constantly striven to preserve in the army a religious sentiment, and divine service has always been a service imposed by disciplinary regulations. In military education the moral qualities are placed above mental acquirements, and it aspires above all to form character and to develop the sense of duty, respect for law, and love of country.

Every year the chancellor of the empire submits to the Reichstag a report of the army. A careful study of these reports kept during the last decade, shows that the operation of the processes of recruiting have brought into the field army on an average each year 157,027 men. [In this number are not counted the five thousand one year volunteers, all officers, and a few other classes, so that] it is necessary to add to this contingent, 17,825 fighting men. The average number placed yearly during the same time in the reserves, was 143,343. The effective force required by the government, during the septennate to end in 1894, according to the law passed in March, 1887, is, upon a peace footing, 468,409 men; upon a war footing 1,540,600.

The wars of the last centuries give no idea of the terrible encounters which future conflicts in central Europe will involve. The difficulties to be experienced in conducting and provisioning the immense armies estimated on a war footing in France, Germany, and Russia, confuse the imagination. Millions of men would be brought into line.

A single corps with its normal force of thirty thousand combatants in movement upon an ordinary route, occupies a length of twenty-four kilometers (a kilometer is .62135 of a mile). If all the baggage of this army follows immediately with the provisions and munitions, the length would reach fifty kilometers. Under these circumstances the end of the train would be found two days march distant from the head of the corps. Should the German army of the present time put itself in a similar marching line, it would occupy the length of the whole German Empire. More than fifteen days would be required to file this formidable troop in a continuous line before the imperial palace at Berlin. A new conflict of Germany with neighboring nations will no longer be an ordinary struggle between belligerent armies; it will bear the character of a migration of peoples.

The most advanced discoveries of science, the most marvelous acquisitions of human genius, serve to give a final perfection to the art of destruction. The best resources of the people are employed in preparing for war. According to Prince Bismarck, the next European war will end by completely draining the life blood of the conquered side, so that it can never again recover itself.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON.

BY IDA M. TARBELL.

"Agriculture is the most healthful, useful, and noble occupation of men."—*Washington*.

"L'agriculture le base et la force est de la prosperite' du pays."—*Napoleon*.

We were late here in America in making provisions for fostering agriculture. It was not until 1839 that any thing at all was done, and then it was by forming an agricultural division in the Patent Office and giving it the munificent sum of \$1,000 out of the Patent Office appropriation. But a thousand dollars in the hands of an enthusiast may mean large results. The enthusiast was not wanting. The

Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, the first Commissioner of Patents, had urged Congress, from the beginning of his connection with the Office, to give attention to the country's agriculture. When the thousand dollars was forthcoming, he went promptly and energetically to work. Enough was accomplished to induce Congress to keep up the annual appropriations (three years excepted) until 1854, when the whole \$39,000 which had been drawn from the Patent Office was refunded and \$35,000 allowed from the Treasury. More money gave larger results. By 1862 the results justified

Congress in creating the present Department of Agriculture.

In establishing the Department, two main lines of work were indicated,—“to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture in the most general and comprehensive sense of the word, and to procure, propagate, and distribute new and valuable seeds and plants.” A commissioner was placed at the head; he is not a member of the cabinet though the Department is independent.

In order to get an intelligent idea of the progress which has been made in the twenty-six years since the founding of the Department, and of its present aims, it will be wisest to take up, one by one, the different divisions through which it does its work.

The first active agricultural work done through the government was in the distribution of seeds. As early as in John Quincy Adams' administration, rare seeds and plants had been gathered by the United States consuls in foreign lands and sent to Washington to be distributed. From the time of the agricultural off-shoot from the Patent Office in 1839 to the planting of the present Department in 1862, some 300,000 packages had been sent out. This distribution was thought so important that, as already said, it was made one of the chief duties of the Department. The aim specified in the act was to distribute “*new and valuable seeds.*” The usefulness of this distribution depends upon the care with which the seeds are tested and the results reported, because, from these reports, the Department decides as to the effects of different soils and climates on certain seeds, where particular varieties can be planted with the best results, whether or not this or that foreign variety is adapted to any part of this country, the effect of introducing seeds from regions where the plant attains its highest state rather than taking it from a region where only a medium crop is secured, and other similar questions of practical import. But the work of the seed division, which in 1886 had reached such magnitude that over four and a quarter million packages were sent out, has had some grave accusations made against it. It is declared that quantity not quality is its aim; that the seeds are old and do not germinate; that the method of distribution is deplorably bad; that reports are not compelled and when they are sent, are of little use. But this sweeping contempt deserves tempering. Granting that a large percentage of the seeds are really common, yet they are *not* all so. The yield of both wheat and oats has been vastly increased by the introduction of new species by the Department, and new varieties of vegetables and cereals are constantly added to the kinds sent out. If sterile seeds were distributed in the past, they are not now, for their germinating qualities are carefully tested. If the method of distribution is bad, Congress must share the blame, for it requires that three-fourths of the seeds go to the senators and representatives, it being supposed that they know who in their districts will be best able to test them. At the very best such an appropriation must result in abuse; fortunately it is not so bad now as formerly when the congressman from Madison Avenue, or Murry's Hill received annually his six thousand or more packages with which to make happy his brownstone front constituents, and the man from Maine had his desk packed with cotton and tobacco seeds. A more rational method is employed, the climate and soil of the congressman's district being considered, and the seeds being sent out as near planting time as possible.

The remaining one-fourth of the seed output goes to the statistical correspondents, experiment stations, agricultural colleges and societies, and miscellaneous applicants. It is

from these sources that the fullest reports of careful tests are returned. The constituents of congressmen, as a rule, accept the seeds as a kind of perquisite and do not trouble themselves to report.

The abuse of the division which comes from the low popular idea of its object, is quite as bad as any thing in its management. Many persons look upon the Department as designed to supply the agricultural needs of the farmer, whatever they may be, and make most ludicrous demands. Not infrequently comes a request for seeds sufficient for an entire crop, as the following: “Please send me at once 17 bu. of wheat, 3 bu. of corn, 1 bag of beets, I want to put it in next week, so hurry up.”

Almost as early in beginning as the Seed Division was that of Statistics and Publication. Indeed the first Patent Office report following the act of '39 contained considerable agricultural data. Efforts to publish useful essays and facts concerning the condition of crops at home and abroad, continued, though the results were very unsatisfactory. In '62 the division was thoroughly organized and the present system of crop-reporting instituted. The division has a corps of correspondents in each of the productive counties of the United States, who send in monthly statements of the condition of crops; from these, averages are made up for the press, relating to the crops of the whole country. In the leading agricultural states a salaried state agent carries on a similar system of correspondence to verify or correct the department average. An agent in London gathers from the United States consuls in Europe, statistics concerning foreign crops, which are sent monthly to the Department.

The publication work of the division is the editing of what is known as “*agricultural reports.*” These consist of the monthly reports on the crops, the annuals, and the special documents from the divisions, embodying special researches and popular information. If one takes the trouble to carefully examine these, he will see that they touch only questions which concern the farmer of to-day, that the work reported is of the most thorough and scientific nature, and it is made clear by plates and diagrams of great value. Probably there are people who appreciate the agricultural reports, but they are not numerous. The general estimate at which these publications are held is well illustrated by a historic tale told in the Department. A letter was received asking for an agricultural report. To this indefinite request the clerk replied asking the year desired. The answer came back, “I don't care a — what year! I want it for a scrap-book.” And it is not reckless to assert that by the majority of people, agricultural reports are wanted for scrap-books.

Distribution of the annual reports is made by members of Congress and the Department. Of the total issue three-fourths goes to the first named. It is useless to suppose that a careful and systematic distribution is made by the senators and representatives. Of what becomes of the books one can only speculate. There is an authentic record of one case where seven hundred fifty copies of a report costing the government 50 cts. per copy, were sold by a member at a second-hand bookstore for \$27.50. *O tempora! O mores!*

The Entomological Division follows the above chronologically. The ravages of insects were among the first subjects considered in the early printed reports, and in 1854 an entomologist was regularly appointed, and investigations continued with interruptions until '63 when a permanent division was established. Little or no original work was accomplished, however, until 1878, when Prof. C. V. Riley was called to the position. With one interruption Prof. Riley has remained ever since, at the head of the division; and it is not too much to say that he has done more than

any other man ever connected with the Department to give it reputation at home and abroad for original scientific research. His work includes long-continued and carefully reported investigations on the cotton-worm, Rocky Mountain locust, orange insects, hop and cranberry enemies, phylloxera, elm parasites, and many other destructive insects. These investigations have been coupled with practical suggestions for destroying the pests. The machinery which the division has perfected and introduced for destroying the cotton-worm has been worth millions of dollars to the country. At the Atlanta Cotton Exposition in 1885, Prof. Riley was presented as the man to whom the cotton-growers of the South owe their greatest debt. Petroleum emulsions as a remedy for phylloxera—the terror of grape-vine growers—is another discovery of enormous benefit, for which Prof. Riley has received high honor from foreign governments. The introduction of pyrethrum, a plant from which a valuable insect destroying powder is produced, is credited also to this division. At present silk and bee culture are receiving considerable attention from the division.

The first chemical work undertaken was in 1854. At the organization of the Department the division was made permanent. Its investigations include the analysis of soils, fertilizers, foods, waters, minerals, and, in short, of all things analyzable. Many practical results have been reached by its work, such as the nutritive qualities of grasses and forage plants, the kinds of elements necessary to a soil in order to obtain the highest quality in the crop raised from it, and the influence of soil and climate on the nutritive quality of cereals. The effect of the roller milling process on flour has been studied and the kind of bread to be obtained from various flours determined. For some time the division has been trying to find out to what extent and how foods are adulterated with a view to furnishing dealers and consumers practical methods of detecting frauds; milk, honey, butter, spices, pepper, and other articles have been tested and all come out with more or less injured reputation. The most ambitious undertaking of this division is the one it has been carrying on of late in Kansas and Louisiana—improving the methods of extracting sugar from sugar-cane. The old process of crushing is excessively wasteful. The experiments with diffusion have shown quite conclusively that it is a practical method of securing the sugar, and it is believed that another season's experiments will conquer the difficulties standing in the way of complete demonstration. If this method is made practicable, the yield of sugar will be increased fully one-third without an increase of the area of cane.

The miscellaneous work of the Division of Chemistry is no small item. Samples of all sorts of things come from all parts of the country for analysis. If a man finds a bad smelling or bad tasting spring on his farm, his first thought is of a future Saratoga, and away goes a bottle to the Agricultural Department for examination. Every stone that glitters suggests gold, and many are the worthless specimens sent in by poor toilers deluding themselves that they have discovered gold-mines.

Botany came in with chemistry in 1854 and received a fluctuating attention up to 1869, when the present division was established. The most practical lines of investigation have been a full report on all the grasses of the United States, an effort to discover the varieties of peculiar value for grazing and fodder and the localities in which they can be best raised, a study of foreign medicinal plants which possibly can be cultivated in this country, a determination of the medicinal and commercial value of native plants, the intro-

duction of more profitable grasses into the arid Western plains, and the study of the fungous diseases of plants. No work of the Department deserves more immediate attention than the latter. There seems to be no vegetable, fruit, grain, or cereal which is free from some species of "rust," "smut," "blight," or "rot." The country yearly loses millions of dollars from these scourges. There is no reasonable doubt but that they can be controlled if Congress will appropriate the money and insist on the employment of the highest scientific ability.

There is an impression abroad that the Division of Garden and Grounds is like the Seed Division—a kind of government pie into which any body may stick his thumb and pull out a plum. This arises from its free distribution of slips, bulbs, and plants. Like the Seed Division its aim is to introduce new varieties and this can be done only by sending into various parts the plant to be tested. Through the work of this division the orange crop of California has been vastly improved; the citrus family has been introduced into many parts of the country where there are hopes of successfully raising it; the Japanese persimmon has been naturalized; the hardy Russian apples introduced into our colder latitudes; and the culture of many economic plants encouraged. It is under this division that the now famous experiment in tea-making was carried on. For nearly thirty years the Agricultural Department has been puttering around trying to raise tea in the United States. It has succeeded in making some—for about \$15.00 per pound. It has at last concluded that "tea culture can not be encouraged as a commercial industry"; and now Congress has appropriated \$3,000 to close out the "government tea-farm." Before condemning the experiment, it is wise to remember that to know what can not be done is worth quite as much as to know what can.

This division had its origin in 1855 when a portion of government land in Washington was devoted to cultivating the Chinese yam and sugar-cane. In '69 the present site near the Agricultural Building, first was occupied. The work has far outgrown the accommodations. An offshoot of this division is that of Pomology, the latest addition to the Department, established in 1886. It is to look after the fruit culture of the United States. To start with it finds itself confronted with very grave questions; the insect pests, ignorance of the varieties which are best adapted to different soils and climates, and the proper methods of planting, pruning, and grafting. It is to be hoped that practical information will be given farmers through the division, sufficient, at least, to free them from the bondage of the fruit-tree agent and their own misty notions of caring for orchards.

In 1870 the Department was strengthened by the organization of a Microscopical Division. The work, of course, supplements the other divisions, being turned wherever there is the greatest need.

Attention has been given to forestry since 1877. The work so far done has been practical and able. It has shown vividly the deplorable condition and treatment of our forests, has set forth the economical value of our forest-products, has made a study of the forestry laws of Europe, has attempted the introduction of trees into the treeless parts of the West, and demonstrated the intimate connection between the climate and water supply and forests. Its first great work must be to create a public demand for a practical science of forestry; its second, to develop that science.

Four years ago a Bureau of Animal Industry was formed from a Veterinary Division which had been established some years before. The investigation of such cattle-diseases as

pleuro-pneumonia and Texas fever, of hog cholera, and of many lesser evils, fall to this division. Not only the saving of millions upon millions of money each year and the amount of our foreign and interstate commerce in cattle and swine, but the character of our butter, milk, cheese, and beef depend largely upon the efficiency of this Bureau's work. Its present efforts are directed to finding out what parts of the country are infested with infected animals, to securing the co-operation of state authorities and health boards in carrying out its rules of quarantine, in preventing the importation of infected animals, in investigating the nature of the diseases, and in discovering remedies, if there are any. Time, money, and hearty co-operation must be allowed this Bureau if its efforts are to be as successful as the importance of the case demands.

Economic Ornithology and Mammalogy is the burdensome title of a division, formed in 1886, which is trying to find out what birds and small mammals are useful and what destructive to agriculture. The division starts out in a most vigorous way against the English sparrow and rice-bird. The result of its investigations on the former is to pronounce it wholly and unqualifiedly bad—with one exception: it is an excellent article of food. The inference is plain. The loss in the rice fields of the South, caused by birds, is yearly very great. The division is considering various methods of getting rid of the pests. A novel feature of the work in this division is the collection of birds' stomachs and giz-

zards. The contents reveal the character of the food they live upon, and thus aid in determining the injurious or beneficial character of the bird.

Such is the work the Agricultural Department is attempting. The disadvantages under which it labors are great. With high scientific ideals before it and confident that if given money and time it might make discoveries of the highest material and scientific value, it sees itself condemned by the low popular idea of its worth, to putting up ten-cent packages of seeds, and analyzing patent medicines and "fool's gold"; it sees the whole Department suffering often from ignorance and mismanagement because other tests than that of fitness are employed in manning it; it is hampered and harassed by its insufficient accommodations at Washington, its lack of experiment stations, and its small appropriations, evils easily enough overcome if the people convinced of the wisdom of encouraging thorough scientific investigation, would direct their representatives to care more generously for the Department. The years of experience it has had, insure much higher work for the future; and when the country, and in consequence Congress, have learned that this Department exists to improve the science of agriculture, not to profit the individual farmer, we may hope to see the United States, where its vast agricultural possessions demand it should be, in the front rank of practical scientific investigators.

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR THE SUMMER MEMORIAL DAYS.

SPECIAL SUNDAY IN JULY.

1. Responsive Reading—John XV.
2. Reading—"Illustrations from Nature and the Scriptures," from "Plan of Salvation," page 170.
Faber's Hymn—"O how the thought of God attracts."
3. Selection—"Earth's Children Cleave to Earth." By Whittier.
4. Reading—"Analogy Between the Moral and Physical Laws of the Universe," from "Plan of Salvation," page 166.
5. Bible Reading—John VI. 44. John VI. 65. John VIII. 28. John XII. 32. John III. 14-15. John III. 16. Jer. XXX. 21-22. Psa. LXIX. 18. Heb. VII. 19. Heb. IV. 16. Heb. X. 19. Rom. V. 2. Eph. II. 18. Eph. III. 12.
6. Selection—"First Day Thoughts." By Whittier.
7. Address.

INAUGURATION DAY AND ST. PAUL'S DAY.

1. Paper—History of the First Inauguration Day at Chautauqua.
2. Paper—History of the Inauguration of St. Paul's Grove. (For these two exercises see "The Chautauqua Movement," by Chancellor Vincent.)
Music.
3. A succession of views which the course of the C. L. S. C. has disclosed to its readers during the past year. (If the circle does not meet in a hall, a stage and curtains, at least the latter, can easily be arranged in a private house, or folding doors may be made to do the duty of curtains. The arrangements of the stage, and the costumes for the different scenes will suggest themselves.)
"Hiawatha's Wooing"—Scene 1. Conversation between Hiawatha and Nokomis. Scene 2. The "Ancient Arrow-maker's home." Conversation of Arrow-maker, Minnehaha, and Hiawatha; and the departure of the two latter.

A husking bee—Some one to read from "The Witch's Daughter," by Whittier, the first six stanzas, or, if preferred, only the fifth and sixth. Tableau, showing the "young men and maids," just arrived on the scene. Reading of the seventh and tenth stanzas of the poem. Tableau, showing all seated and at work. Reading of the eleventh and twelfth stanzas. Close with "The Corn-Song," by Whittier, which can easily be set to music. As many stanzas as may be desired can be selected. It is to be sung by the huskers as they work.

Witchcraft—Scene 1. Longfellow's "New England Tragedies," "Giles Corey of the Salem Farms," Act III., Scene 3. Omit the Bible story told by Martha; after the line, "It is delusion, or it is deceit," join the last three lines of the story, changing the first word "And" to "They." Scene 11. Act IV., Scene 2. Omit all save the conversation between Martha and Hathorne; slight changes which readily suggest themselves will permit of dropping all the other parts. When Hathorne exclaims, "What! is it not enough?" add directly to it the command further on, "Here, Sheriff, take this woman back to prison."

The Shoemakers—The curtain rises showing two, three, or four shoemakers on their benches, with their aprons on, using waxed ends, hammers, and all the other implements. Whittier's "The Shoemakers" is to be read by one who addresses it to them; they respond by gestures, greeting him with merry bows and salutes after his first words; the words "Rap, rap" are to be given slowly and followed by the rapping of the hammers. During the whole reading they are to ply their craft, taking care, however, only to make more impressive the reading and not to attract attention from it.

The Quakers—Longfellow's "New England Tragedies,"

"John Endicott," Act III., Scene 1. It can easily be shortened.

The Pedagogue—Some one out of sight is to read "The Jolly Old Pedagogue," by George Arnold. During the first three stanzas the stage is to be arranged as an old-fashioned school, the pedagogue and the scholars carrying out the thoughts of the poem. The pedagogue is to sing the next to the last two lines in each stanza, save the fourth which is to be read while the curtain is down and the scene changed to represent a friendly call at a neighbor's. Omit last stanza.

The Spinner—"Courtship of Miles Standish,"—"The Spinning Wheel." Scene between Priscilla and John Alden, beginning, "Truly, Priscilla, when I see you spinning and spinning," and ending, "Fathers may talk to their sons of the good old times of John Alden," only the conversation between the two being given.

The entertainment may end with a "tea party" modeled after the one described in Irving's "History of New York," Book III., Chapter 3.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

A delightful way to spend this Memorial Day for those who do not attend any assembly, would be to make an excursion to some point of interest. The greatest novelty would, perhaps, be found in the absence of any thing like a program. The only suggestion offered is that whether a

place of natural, or of historical, interest be chosen, as much as possible should be learned of it beforehand, and all events connected with it looked up anew just before starting. Note-books should be used on the spot, and the whole trip reviewed and notes compared, some time after in the circle.

GARFIELD DAY.

"The name that dwells on every tongue
No minstrel needs."

1. Paper—The ratification of the Constitution of the United States, in 1788.
2. Paper—The first Presidential campaign and election—just one hundred years ago.
Music.
3. Paper—Sketch of the different political parties which have existed in the United States.
4. Memory Drill—The names of the Presidents; the dates and length of their terms in office; and the leading events in each administration.
Music.
5. Paper—The financial condition of the United States at the time of Garfield's birth, 1831.
6. Paper—The financial condition of the United States at the time of Garfield's death, 1881.
7. Reading—"Abraham Davenport." By Whittier.
8. Paper—Life of Garfield.

LOCAL CIRCLES.

C. L. S. C. MOTTOES.

"We Study the Word and the Works of God."—"Let us Keep Our Heavenly Father in the Midst."—"Never Be Discouraged."

C. L. S. C. MEMORIAL DAYS.

1. OPENING DAY—October 1.
2. BRYANT DAY—November 3.
3. SPECIAL SUNDAY—November, second Sunday.
4. MILTON DAY—December 9.
5. COLLEGE DAY—January, last Thursday.
6. SPECIAL SUNDAY—February, second Sunday.
7. FOUNDER'S DAY—February 23.
8. LONGFELLOW DAY—February 27.
9. SHAKESPEARE DAY—April 23.
10. ADDISON DAY—May 1.
11. SPECIAL SUNDAY—May, second Sunday.
12. SPECIAL SUNDAY—July, second Sunday.
13. INAUGURATION DAY—August, first Saturday after first Tuesday; anniversary of C. L. S. C. at Chautauqua.
14. ST. PAUL'S DAY—August, second Saturday after first Tuesday; anniversary of the dedication of St. Paul's Grove at Chautauqua.
15. RECOGNITION DAY—Third Wednesday after the first Tuesday.
16. GARFIELD DAY—September 19.

Those who have given studious attention to the Local Circle reports of the past year have observed how invariably the assembly is a center of C. L. S. C. growth. The records from Kentucky have never been so numerous, so hopeful, and so determined; Lexington did it. In Missouri the influence of Warrensburg has been marked throughout the year. Michigan has fairly blazed with Chautauqua zeal, and to Bay View much of the extraordinary interest is due. An assembly at which the C. L. S. C. is given a prominent place and where it is supported loyally by Chautauquans, always results in large accessions of members and greatly increased interest. These are the facts; what is the relation of the Local Circle to these facts? Simply this, that if it is possible every energetic, progressive, earnest circle either will go in a body to some assembly or send a representative, that if they find the authorities lukewarm or indifferent to C. L. S. C. interests, that there are no headquarters, no round-tables, no class-meetings, no leaders, they will turn their tact, patience, and energy toward securing them; or if they find provisions made for the work, they will lend hearty support. It will be seen from the notes on the work of the different

assemblies, printed in this number of THE CHAUTAUQUAN, that liberal and excellent provisions for C. L. S. C. work, as a rule, are made. But, however generous the plans and talented the leaders, only partial success will be the result if the Local Circles do not make systematic efforts to support whatever is done.

But if a circle can not go to an assembly? Then adopt a plan for home entertainment. Let it be some thing which will call for outdoor meetings and will be as unlike the year's work as possible. The plan of the Boston Outing Club, quoted in our last issue, may be adopted and local history and industrial developments studied; or a systematic effort at dialect study may be made. The course for next year will contain considerable reading on zoology, and an invaluable summer undertaking for a circle would be to study and make collections of specimens of the local fauna. A large amount of practical information about the larger animals, the insects, the birds, could be obtained by fortnightly tramps through vacation, and it would give a wonderful zest to next year's work on zoology. Botany is always a standard occupation for summer clubs, and Prof.

Halsted's studies in *Plant Life*, finished in the June number, will be the best of guides for beginners. We hope there is no circle which has not caught the spirit of Maurice Thompson's ringing articles on Out-of-Door Sports in the current volume and which will not adopt some of his excellent suggestions in planning for the summer. Whatever is done, let it be with the aim of recreation, of getting into better trim, higher spirits, clearer vision, for the coming year's work.

It is easy to see from the following that the United Chautauquan Circle of Philadelphia is a success:

C. L. S. C. DAY IN THE WOODS.

To the United Chautauqua Circle and the Twelve Hundred Chautauquans of the City of Philadelphia, Greeting:

The United Circle takes pleasure in announcing the closing event of its course for 1887-8 to be a Grand Botanical and Pleasure Excursion on Saturday, May 26th, up the Delaware to the Woods of Chestnut Grove, by the steamer *Twilight*. There will be boating, fishing, botanizing, singing, speaking, and Chautauqua exercises. All Chautauquans and their friends are invited and will be made welcome.

At a meeting of the Dundee Circle of KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, a few weeks ago, the idea of a union of the city's circles was discussed. The result was a conference of six circles of which a local paper in giving an extended notice says: "The union meeting of the Chautauqua circles of the city was a marked success, in point of numbers, enthusiasm, and social enjoyment. The reception committee was untiring in kindness to guests, and the three hundred Chautauquans and invited friends were pleasantly entertained. The Rev. Jesse Bowman Young, of the Grand Avenue M. E. church, was introduced, and in a brief address proved himself an enthusiastic Chautauquan." It was decided that the meeting should resolve itself into a permanent organization to be known as the Kansas City Chautauqua Union.

LOCAL HISTORY.

On May 11 and 12 the city of Meadville, Pennsylvania, celebrated with elaborate festivities its one hundredth anniversary. The flourishing circle which meets semi-monthly in one of the editorial rooms of THE CHAUTAUQUAN building, furnishes the following items of local history:

It is interesting to know that Washington when on his journey with the message of remonstrance from Governor Dinwiddie to the French commander at Erie, thus described in his journal the present site of Meadville: "We passed over much good land since we left Venango [now Franklin] and through several extensive and very rich meadows, one of which was nearly four miles in length and considerably wide in some places." The largest meadow referred to is doubtless the one on which Meadville was built, it being the only one corresponding to his description. The Indian trail followed by Washington became the highway of the early settlers.

French Creek, which flows through Meadville, was in the stirring times of the French and Indian War a connecting link between the French provinces and invaluable as a highway for the transportation of provisions and military stores. A fortified place of deposit for goods was erected on what is now one of the business streets of Meadville. From this fort to the creek a canal was dug, traces of which remained until recent years.

According to a treaty with the Six Nations, ratified in 1785, this part of Pennsylvania came under the jurisdiction of the Americans. On May 12, 1788, an exploring party having in its number four Mead brothers, encamped in "the extensive and very rich meadow" on French Creek and erected a temporary dwelling about which subsequent settlers gathered. A double log house known as Mead's Block House gave the settlement (which grew rapidly) its name. Thrilling stories are told of hairbreadth escapes during the Indian raids of 1791, '92, and '93,

when the block house afforded insufficient protection and the people fled to the fort at Franklin. General Wayne's defeat of the Indians in 1794 restored safety to the frontiers and the settlers returned to their homes, since which time Mead's Block House, changed to Mead's Township, and finally Meadville, has seen only prosperous days.

The following items of local history are sent from a SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA, Circle.

Within the limits of Sacramento stand the ruins of the famous fort built by John A. Sutter in 1841. Sutter was a Swiss military officer who emigrated to America in 1834. After some experience as a trader at Santa Fé, he crossed to the Pacific coast, sailed for the Sandwich Islands, thence to Alaska, and while voyaging down the coast was stranded, July, 1839, in what is now known as San Francisco Bay. Making his way into the interior he founded a settlement in the Sacramento Valley, and two years later received his grant of land, "New Helvetia," from the Mexican government. Succeeding years witnessed a rapid increase in the numbers settled about Sutter's Fort. Many Indians were employed, large crops of grain were raised, and the colony was not only self-supporting, but very hospitable to all new comers. Fremont's exploring party enjoyed its hospitality in 1844.

In the same month that the treaty of peace between Mexico and the United States was signed (February, 1848), a man named Marshall sent by Gen. Sutter to enlarge the race of a saw-mill on American River, made the discovery of gold which caused the immigration to California within one year of more than a hundred thousand persons. This discovery brought financial ruin to Sutter, for his laborers deserted him, his land was overrun by gold diggers, and his claims were unrecognized. In the litigation which followed, he failed to receive any thing besides an annual allowance of three thousand dollars from the state. This locality was the scene of several violent outbreaks during the land troubles, as much excitement was aroused by Sutter's claims, the settlement of which was considered a test case.

Sacramento was first named in the advertisement of the auction sale of lots in October, 1848. The city was laid out by John Sutter, Jr. In January, 1849, the first frame house on the bank of the Sacramento was commenced. The city has suffered great losses from fire and flood, but the erection of substantial levees insures the prevention of further damage from the latter source. To Sacramento belongs the honor of inaugurating and carrying to a successful completion the six hundred ninety-one miles of railroad over mountain and desert, to connect with the Union Pacific R. R. at Ogden.

The celebration of the two hundred fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of NEW HAVEN, CONN., on April 25th gives particular interest to the following notes on some of the town's historic points, sent by the Rose-Quartz Circle.

Founder's Day anniversary of the city of New Haven will long be a pleasant memory to those who participated in its celebration and felt the thrilling enthusiasm which pervaded all classes. There are still standing many houses of historic interest; those along the route of the procession were conspicuously labeled and dated. Some of the most noted are the Roger Sherman house on Chapel St. where Washington was entertained; on Elm St. the house of Lieut. Governor Wm. Jones, also the site of Gov. Eaton's house, now occupied by a modern structure; but the house most closely associated with the day is that of the Rev. John Davenport, No. 20 Elm St. It was built in 1638. The bricks for its chimneys and foundation walls were brought from Holland. The walls are massive, being from three to five feet thick. In the cellar of this house the regicides, Goff and Whaley, were secreted for ten days, and the rough timbers still remain which formed their rude couch. This house is now occupied by a descendant of Gov. Eaton. One hundred ten years ago an addition was built, but without changing the original structure.

New Haven has its historic elms, one giant on the corner of Church and Chapel Streets was planted by Jerry Alling on the day of Benjamin Franklin's death, 1790. It casts a wide-spread cooling shade over the town pump.

REORGANIZATIONS.

Not infrequently there comes in the Local Circle budget a report without "local habitation" as witness the following: "The Lakeside" is an enterprising circle, with a membership limited to twenty-five persons. They have followed the suggestive programs, all Memorial Days being observed. On April 26th the distinguished Mr. Denton J. Snider delivered a highly interesting lecture upon 'Faust.' The circle adjourned May 1st until the last week in September." All this indicates a progressive, wide-awake circle, but it gives not the slightest clue to the poor Scribe of its whereabouts. It may be situated at home or abroad, in a state or a territory, north, south, east, or west, but *how* can he tell? Now the Lakeside is only one of many who have neglected giving their addresses. This note will not have been in vain if this omission proves to be the last.

MAINE.—The Skidompha Club of DAMARISCOTTA is prospering finely. The roll contains the names of twenty-five regular members, and six honorary. Two years ago the club began a library, to which during the past year seventy-one volumes have been added. Anniversary Day with them is to be a field day held on an island in the Damariscotta River, some twelve miles from the sea.—The membership of Alpha of LEWISTON is made up of graduates mainly; seven years of experience have placed the club on a solid footing and it may be regarded as an abiding institution.—The FRYEBURG Circle is situated in the midst of an assembly so that nothing else but zeal and good works can be expected from it. There are thirty members enrolled. An annual celebration of which much is made by this circle is the New Year's banquet.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—At NORTH HAMPTON the name Agassiz has been chosen by the circle. The value of the Assembly is thoroughly understood by the members and they make it part of their work to urge all persons to attend the summer assemblies, finding that many thus become interested in the C. L. S. C. and enter the circle.

VERMONT.—The Clio Club of NEWPORT sends us another package of sparkling programs. Among them is the Shakspeare Day telling "what abridgment, of what mask, what music," beguiled the evening. The program closes with the very suggestive quotation, "Stand not upon the order of your going but go at once."—The circle at BRATTLEBORO recently spent an evening among the ruins of Pompeii, being transported thither by means of stereopticon views and the entertaining descriptions of a friendly traveler.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Mt. Benedict of SOMERVILLE has had during the past year two lectures, one by Dean Wright on "The Chautauqua Idea," and the second by the Hon. G. N. Woods on "The Forests of America." To close the year the circle expects to attend a house-warming at the president's new home and to make a pilgrimage to Concord and Lexington.—At MILFORD, Holmes Circle has passed a year characterized by life and interest. Besides the regular work, one public lecture and Memorial Day celebrations have been held.—The Fremont Street Circle of BOSTON has completed a year of successful work.

CONNECTICUT.—The Bryant of BRIDGEPORT has grown to thirty-one this year. The circle follows the line of the lessons very closely, making all extra performances bear on the subjects thus discussed.

RHODE ISLAND.—Aquidneck Union composed of the three circles of NEWPORT held a public meeting in March, which

was largely attended. A public-spirited feature of the occasion was a debate on the subject, "Resolved, That commercial and manufacturing pursuits would have been more conducive to the prosperity of Newport than dependence upon its advantages as a summer resort." An admirable Shakspeare celebration was held by the Union.

NEW YORK.—Among the twenty Athenians of SUSPENSION BRIDGE are a number of graduates reading for seals. In the weekly meetings besides the regular program a pronunciation match is frequently held, the twenty-five words being prepared by the teacher of the evening. A library is owned by this progressive circle.—The Uplookers Circle at FAIRPORT made a brave record last year—thirty-one regular meetings and one public entertainment—but this year has been an advance both in quality and quantity of work; that, however, is what the Chautauqua spirit demands.—A chapter of invigorating circle history is this from NEW YORK: Irving Branch will complete its first four years this June. It was organized for 1884-5 with a membership of thirty-five, and as a social and literary club was a great success. The programs were interesting, and parlors were crowded with members and friends at each meeting. Toward the close of the second year, interest in its welfare seemed to wane; and it was with the greatest difficulty that it began its third year under a lady president. She gathered around her the "old workers" and with an infusion of "new workers" the result was very encouraging. The literary schedule for the year was mapped out, and instead of programs of readings and recitations, we have had real, honest C. L. S. C. work in the way of papers and essays. The fourth year has simply been a continuation of the third. We are well organized, with a membership whose average attendance is as near one hundred per cent as possible; we accomplish the required readings in a methodical manner, and are determined to continue, adding seals to our diplomas as we complete the regular four years' course. Our object is not great numbers and quantity, but sincere workers and quality. We have all been greatly benefited by this novel "School after School" curriculum and can testify to its many advantages.—The circle at CASTILE has a membership of fifty this year.—The four years are completed at WESTHAMPTON and its devoted members declare that "its last years are its best years." But what about the future? Are the "last years" really come?—Nine members form the PULNEY class, part of whom are Pansies. The influence of the Chautauqua work in that community is declared to be amazing. One member of the circle, at least, has been stirred by her admiration to celebrate Chautauqua in verse, which only lack of space forbids printing.

NEW JERSEY.—The Whittier of CAMDEN has adopted a code of rules for its government, condensed, sensible, and sufficient. The members of this circle take a lively interest in the work and there is seldom an absence to record. The year is to end with a Fourth of July picnic.

PENNSYLVANIA.—A marvelous increase has taken place at STOUCHSBURGH, in the Drummond, the enrollment being about sixty-six. Washington's Birthday was celebrated with great enthusiasm, the circle in costumes carrying out an elaborate program of appropriate exercises.—The nineteen members of the Frances E. Willard of PHILADELPHIA have made a gratifying success of their year's work; the attendance this winter at each meeting has been larger and more enthusiastic than any previous year since the foundation of the circle.—Carel Circle of PHILADELPHIA is in active operation.—Several ingenious devices are practiced by the Kiskiminetas of APOLLO in their meetings; one of the most profitable is impromptu three minute talks.

Subjects are written on slips of paper and drawn. The circle proposes to study Volapük at the close of the year's reading.—Five years work have only strengthened and enlarged the JERSEY SHORE Circle. There are twenty-eight members.—GLENFIELD Circle enrolls thirteen names.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—“We can not do what we would like to in the way of keeping Memorial Days or having lectures,” says the secretary of Wesley Circle, WASHINGTON, “for our officers and members are very busy people; but we never miss a meeting except in the summer vacation.” The Wesley has twenty members who have journeyed together through several countries after the style of The Chautauquan Travelers' Club. One pleasant evening was spent at the home of a suburban member, where a Camp Fire was lighted and a charming program rendered.

GEORGIA.—The circle at WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS is completing its second year.

TEXAS.—DALLAS Circle has forty-five members most of whom have abundant leisure to devote to the studies. The attendance is regular, every absence being strictly accounted for, and all circumstances seem conducive to rapid progress.

OHIO.—The energetic circle at DEFIANCE, in addition to a year of faithful study, has given several public entertainments. Of the celebration of Washington's Birthday a local paper says, “As an historical treat the program was certainly the finest thing ever given in Defiance.”—CARLISLE Circle's fifteen members, all of whom belong to the Class of '90, meet bi-weekly.

KENTUCKY.—When there is a fifth Monday in a month it is given a special literary and musical program in the COVINGTON Circle. All other Monday evenings are devoted to the lessons. The lecture course supported by this circle includes lectures by Frank Beard, Col. Sanford, and Col. Copeland.—GREENVILLE has a circle three years old, with twenty-five active members. A permanent lecture fund is among its plans for the future.—FRANKFORT Circle has two members of the Class of '88 and eleven of the Class of '89, all of whom are determined to graduate. During the study of physiology the circle enjoyed a lecture on the eye by a prominent oculist.

TENNESSEE.—Interest continues unabated in MACKENZIE Circle. The membership is fifteen and several more are expected to join in October.

INDIANA.—Earnestness and determination have characterized EVANSVILLE Circle ever since its organization. Full accounts of the weekly meetings are published in a local paper, and every effort is made to arouse the interest of outsiders and induce them to take up the studies.

ILLINOIS.—CARLINVILLE Circle has among its twenty-five members several post-graduates and students of special courses.—The circle of Self Helpers in OAK PARK is hard at work, and finds the studies intensely interesting. Pronouncing matches are frequently introduced in the regular program.—Recitations in Norris Circle of HAMPSHIRE are conducted by means of written questions passed to the members. If the person holding the question fails to answer it, any one may volunteer to give the answer.

MICHIGAN.—The Delta of PAW PAW announces a membership of nineteen, an increase of sixteen since its organization one year ago. The outlook for the coming year is equally encouraging.—The Alcotts meet weekly in DANSVILLE.—The prosperous circle at BIG RAPIDS has seventy-nine members with an average attendance of fifty-eight for the year. In this large number the secretary says that “there are no drones.” The circle graduates five this year.—An elaborate entertainment was given by CADILLAC

Circle on Shakspeare Day.—Among the twenty-nine students in YPSILANTI Circle, five are taking a post-graduate course.—A satisfactory completion of the year's work is reported by WAYNE Circle.

WISCONSIN.—“The pleasantest part of our year's work is that required by the C. L. S. C.,” writes a member from BRAVER DAM. The circle in that place has persevered in spite of a few discouragements, and the members are united in their verdict of the benefits of the course.

MINNESOTA.—Very tasteful programs tied with dainty ribbons were issued at the celebration of Shakspeare Day by LUVERNE Circle. Of the sixteen members in Luverne three will graduate this year.—Hope Circle is a PLAINVIEW organization of nine members.—Hennepin Avenue Circle of MINNEAPOLIS dates from October 1884, and has a record of continuous prosperity.

IOWA.—The circle of IOWA CITY has two divisions. The older members are busy housekeepers who can not read as regularly as is desirable, but who have succeeded in meeting weekly with but few exceptions. The younger division is composed principally of teachers. The divisions unite on Memorial Days, and judging from the specimen programs the celebrations have been delightful both as literary treats and social reunions.

KANSAS.—A novel feature of Longfellow Day as celebrated by the Historic City Circle of LAWRENCE, was the matching of quotations. The quotations had been written on cards which were then cut in two, and much amusement was caused by the attempt to join them correctly.—Among the many expressions of regret at the death of Prof. W. F. Sherwin we have received a copy of resolutions drawn up by the Adams Circle of TOPEKA. Prof. Sherwin had greatly endeared himself to members of this circle in the annual meetings at Ottawa Assembly.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—Pleasant words come from Ranier Circle of SEATTLE; this circle has done faithful work ever since its organization in 1884.

NEW CIRCLES.

AFRICA.—A new circle was organized on February 1, in MORIJA, BASUTOLAND, among whose members are several French missionaries.—The application blanks of nineteen new members are sent from WELLINGTON, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Circles of recent organization are reported at CERES, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, and WEPENA, ORANGE FREE STATE.

MAINE.—The Livermore Circle of SOUTH UNION organized in December with twelve members. The studies have been taken up in order and thoroughly reviewed. Programs are used which vary little from those given in THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

MASSACHUSETTS.—“Great deeds are performed not by strength but by perseverance,” is the motto of the circle of BRYANTVILLE and SOUTH HANSON. The circle sends an enthusiastic report of the amount of benefit derived from the social and intellectual advantages of the fortnightly meetings. A good feature of the organization is the appointment of standing committees to report at each session on the following subjects: Woman suffrage, items of local history, literature, art, education, home missions, foreign missions, temperance, and political events.

NEW YORK.—Although made up largely of graduates, the Accrescent of OSWEGO is a new circle dating its organization from February, 1888. Since that time American History and Literature, Physiology, German Literature, and the articles in THE CHAUTAUQUAN have been studied and thoroughly reviewed by the fifteen active members. All are working for an increased membership on next Opening

Day. The Accrescent and Scriba Circles joined in celebrating Longfellow and Founder's Days.—The Siloam of NORTHPORT has increased during its first year from twelve members to twenty-one, all of whom hope to graduate with the Class of '91.—The circle at GLEN COVE is called The Maples, and has held weekly meetings during the entire year, excepting the week of the blizzard.—A new circle of BROOKLYN is known as the Clinton.

NEW JERSEY.—A pleasant year of work is being completed by ROSEVILLE circle.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The circle at COLEGROVE has fifteen members, several of whom are working for the White and Garnet Seals.—Bryant Class of TACONY admitted twelve members at its three first meetings.

ALABAMA.—A circle of fifteen '91's was formed in SELMA in March.

TEXAS.—The six students in SEALY who began the course in February are working with commendable earnestness.

—A new circle is reported at TERRELL.

OHIO.—The following report is from ATWATER: "Our circle of fifteen is greatly helped by having a graduate of '83 as leader. We have no trouble in getting our members to work or to talk. None are afraid to ask questions for fear of showing ignorance. We planted a 'Chautauqua tree' on Arbor Day, and hope to stand under its branches an unbroken circle in 1891."—The Alice Cary of BLUFFTON and the Warren of COLUMBUS are completing their first year of study.

INDIANA.—A number of young people in PIERCETON, who for several years had taken a course of reading of their own selection, have adopted the course of the C. L. S. C.

ILLINOIS.—The Owls meet every Saturday evening in the Congregational church of SUMMER HILL. Although several of the twenty members live some distance in the country the attendance is good. The Owls celebrated Washington's Birthday by a public entertainment of character sketches in costume.—A Shakspeare Evening and two spelling matches are among the recreations indulged in by the Pomegranate of LAKEVIEW during its profitable meetings. The Pomegranate enjoys the advantage of connection

with the Northern Illinois Chautauqua Union.—A delightful circle is reported from BRIAR BLUFF, all the members being of one family.—ABINGDON and LUDLOW have circles of recent organization.—The latest circle to report from CHICAGO is the Lakeside, whose ten members meet weekly in the afternoon.

MICHIGAN.—HESPERIA Circle sends an excellent specimen program. The circle has eleven members and holds weekly meetings.—Several of VASSAR's students are working for the White Seal.—The Arbutus meets twice a month in SAGINAW CITY. It has thirteen members.—The six Philomethians of MIDLAND hold weekly meetings and carry out the programs of THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

WISCONSIN.—The West Side Circle of EAU CLAIRE recently enjoyed a lecture on "Religion in Germany."

MINNESOTA.—A new circle in DULUTH has eleven members.—WEST CONCORD sends twenty-two names in its first report.

MISSOURI.—JAMESPORT furnishes a goodly number of recruits for '91.

KANSAS.—A circle of thirty young people in SALINA is known as the Chelsea. True Chautauqua zeal has been maintained and plans are already formed for continuing the study another year.—The Circle of the Methodist Church of PAOLA was organized through the efforts of a student of the Class of '88. The members have co-operated in the purchase of books and find it a satisfactory way of reducing expenses. The lessons are studied by topics and much progress has been made.—A new circle of LAWRENCE is connected with the Young Women's Christian Association.—WALTON Circle was organized in April.

NEBRASKA.—GRESHAM Circle began with six members, GRAFTON, with ten.

COLORADO.—The Browning holds weekly meetings in GREELEY.

DAKOTA.—ESMOND Circle has eight members.

CALIFORNIA.—Boyle Heights Circle of LOS ANGELES was organized on New Year's Day.—CARPENTERIA has a circle.—A goodly list of '91's is sent from SAN BUENA VENTURA.

THE SUMMER ASSEMBLIES.

CHAUTAUQUA, NEW YORK.

The plans for the fifteenth season at Chautauqua, July 3-Aug. 28, have been outlined already in THE CHAUTAUQUAN. A classification of the work may be useful, however, to those of our readers who are not familiar with the organization of a Chautauqua session. The work divides itself naturally into three divisions, the educational, popular, and recreative.

EDUCATIONAL.—To the readers of THE CHAUTAUQUAN the educational work of particular significance is that done in connection with the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. From the opening of the meetings in July frequent Round Tables, Vesper Services, and Class Meetings will be held, and after the beginning of the Assembly, August 7, until its close, August 28, the five o'clock hour will be devoted exclusively to the gatherings of the organizations. Large numbers of the most successful workers in the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, including the officers, class leaders, and local circle workers, will be present and will give to the meetings the benefit of their thought and experience. On Sunday, August 19, the Baccalaureate sermon will be preached by the Chancellor,

Bishop John H. Vincent, and on Recognition Day, August 22, the Class of '88 will be graduated. The usual elaborate and impressive services will be conducted. Counselor Bishop H. W. Warren will deliver the oration, several prominent speakers will aid in the ceremony attending the presentation of diplomas, and a reception will be tendered the graduates. The Class of '92 will be organized directly after Recognition Day and class officers elected.

One of Chautauqua's specialties is the study of the Bible. The scheme of instruction offered this year is adapted to the needs of all grades of advancement, and is the result of the fourteen years of thoughtful attention to this important educational work. The usual provisions for juvenile and Normal work will be made, and for the advantage of those who do not need the Normal, will be opened a new department, the School of the English Bible, in which, under the directorship of leading Biblical scholars, critical and thorough examination of the Bible from a literary and scientific standpoint will be made.

The needs of the school-teachers are looked after in the Teachers' Retreat—a favorite department—in which the principles of teaching are expounded and applied to various

branches. The student is offered the advantages of the summer session of the College of Liberal Arts, with its magnificent curriculum, including some seventeen different departments, its force of over thirty instructors, and its inspiring and wholesome influences and associations. Special classes in a wide variety of subjects will be formed, even in Volapük. Physical training and the memory are also among the specialties.

POPULAR.—The large body of persons who come to Chautauqua to be entertained, are especially interested in the lectures, the music, and the entertainments. The detailed program published in the present issue shows the breadth and richness of the lecture course of the season. Its range of subjects is amazing, including literature, art, language, science, travel, theology, history, and social science, besides a large number of purely popular subjects. Readings, miscellaneous entertainments, fire-works, illuminations furnish frequent relishes to the more sober platform work. The first class is unusually full and excellent this year, numbering nine of the finest readers of America. It is difficult to see that any thing could be added to the musical program when such an array of special attractions in concerts, as is shown, is added to the regular musical work of the choir, organ, and soloists.

RECREATIVE.—The nature of the recreative features of Chautauqua naturally grow out of the character of the place. Boating, bathing, and fishing must remain the chief delights of the lake, and there could be no more charming place for them than Chautauqua. The steamers that ply the lake give opportunity for long and short excursions and the many delightful "points," bays, and groves make it a veritable picnics' paradise. The roads are fine for driving and wheeling and several places of interest exist within the excursionists range, as Lake Erie, Niagara Falls, and Panama Rocks. On the grounds ample arrangements are made for all sorts of games and athletic exercises. There is a gymnasium under the leadership of thoroughly competent instructors, tennis courts, croquet grounds, a base ball ground, and provisions for many other delightful out-of-door sports.

This outline shows how complete and broad and wise the arrangements are for the coming session of Chautauqua. Those who would learn more particularly of the work can obtain full information by writing to MR. W. A. DUNCAN, Syracuse, N. Y.

BAY VIEW, PETOSKEY, MICHIGAN.

The extension of the session to three weeks in the Assembly at Bay View, Michigan, will affect favorably the departments of the summer school for which instructors of the highest talent have been secured. Dean Alfred A. Wright, D. D., and Prof. Alexander Winchell, LL. D., are members of the faculty. A Church Congress and a Missionary Congress are to occupy several days of the session which opens July 25 and closes August 15.

The Chautauqua Cottage, a result of the liberality of Michigan circles, will be the headquarters for members of the C. L. S. C., and there the daily Round Tables and the annual reception will be held. On Recognition Day, July 31, Bishop Vincent is to deliver the address and award the diplomas.

The new Bay View Sunday-School Normal Course will be used in the Normal Classes. Twelve Bible lessons, eight practical Sunday-school lessons, with conferences, addresses, and stereopticon lectures, will make this department one of great interest. Among the lecturers are Bishop Vincent and Mr. Benjamin Clarke, the foremost Sunday-school worker of England.

Many popular lecturers for the daily program are secured; among them are the Rev. Robert Nourse, Bishop W. X. Ninde, Jahu DeWitt Miller, the Rev. A. J. Palmer, D. D., Prof. J. F. Loba, and Mrs. Annie Jenness Miller. Special attractions are offered in musical and elocutionary entertainments.

COLORADO, GLEN PARK.

The Colorado Chautauqua will hold its second annual session from July 10 to 21, under the management of Glen Park Association, of which the Hon. R. H. Gilmore is president, and H. B. Chamberlin, secretary. The grounds have been greatly improved since last year, a number of new cottages have been built, and a dining hall has been prepared of sufficient size to accommodate three hundred people.

The C. L. S. C. is to have a large share of the time and attention of the Assembly. Round Tables will be held daily at which personal and local circle work will be discussed, Vesper Services and a Camp Fire will occupy appropriate hours, and July 20 will be devoted to the Recognition of the graduates of the Class of '88.

In the department of Bible and Sunday-school work able instructors have been secured. Daily lessons on the basis of the Chautauqua Assembly Normal Union will be given, conferences will be held on primary teachers' work, and the different departments of church organization and activity, and in the boys and girls' meetings Bible lessons will be taught in delightful ways.

A course of lectures, several stereopticon entertainments, and elocutionary readings make up the program.

CONNECTICUT VALLEY, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

This Assembly will hold its session at Laurel Park, Northampton, Mass., July 16-21. The managers have taken much pains to prepare an attractive program. Many improvements are in progress at the Park, which will add greatly to the charm of this already beautiful and historic locality. The Assembly will open on Monday afternoon with an address by the Rev. Geo. H. Clarke, the President of the Board of Managers. Tuesday will be Recognition Day. There will be an address by Bishop J. H. Vincent, and a C. L. S. C. procession. Frequent Round Tables will be held.

The Normal Department will be in charge of the Rev. J. H. James, who has had several years' experience in this work.

Among the lecturers are Prof. C. T. Winchester, Dr. R. C. Nourse, Rev. O. P. Gifford, Prof. J. H. Pillsbury, the Rev. Chas. Parkhurst, Prof. R. G. Hibbard, the Rev. F. E. Clark, the Rev. W. P. Odell, Geo. W. Cable, and Prof. F. H. Bailey. Special hours for teachers, pastors, Sunday-school superintendents, children, and young people will be arranged. The music will be under the direction of Prof. H. Meekins, who will furnish a great variety of vocal and instrumental music and give a grand concert on the last evening of the gathering.

CLEAR LAKE, IOWA.

The Assembly of the North-west will hold its usual annual session during the coming summer on the beautiful Assembly grounds at Clear Lake, Iowa. The exercises will open July 18, and from that time on until the closing day, July 30, it will be the aim of the management to present daily to those in attendance, entertainments of a high character, at once pleasing and instructive.

C. L. S. C. Day will occur on July 26. At the time of the present writing complete arrangements as to the exercises have not been made, but movements are in progress which will not allow the program to compare unfavorably with the delightful ones of former years.

During the entire session Dean Wright, of Boston, will conduct a Ministers' Institute.

The following are among the names of those who have been positively secured for the lecture course: Bishop Warren, the Rev. John O. Foster, the Hon. S. P. Leland, and Mr. Frank Lincoln. Negotiations with flattering hopes of success are being held with many other widely known and highly esteemed assembly speakers.

EAST EPPING, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The inauguration of the Summer School and dedication of the Academia at East Epping will occur July 20, when Bishop Vincent will be present and deliver the address. The school offers excellent advantages in the study of French and Music. The Sunday-School Assembly will open August 13 and close August 18. The Rev. J. M. Durrell is Principal of the School, the Rev. O. S. Baketel, Superintendent of the Assembly.

A special department is devoted to the C. L. S. C. in which instruction will be given in United States History and Physiology. On Recognition Day, August 16, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore will address the graduates.

Classes in the first and second year's courses of Sunday-School Normal work will be instructed by the Principal and Superintendent.

Among the topics of the lectures are Travel, Astronomy, Biblical Archaeology, Egyptology, and the Jewish Tabernacle, to which will be added lectures on popular subjects by Benjamin Clarke, Esq., of London, England, Corporal Tanner, of Brooklyn, and Dr. Thomas Hill, ex-president of Harvard College. A generous portion of good music is provided for.

ISLAND PARK, ROME CITY, INDIANA.

Island Park Assembly will celebrate its decennial with the most brilliant program of its history. There will be eight departments of special work under able instructors: Art, Language, Elocution, Physical Culture, Microscopy, Kindergarten, Sunday-School Normal, and Ministers' Institute. The Assembly is in charge of Dr. A. H. Gillet, and holds its session from July 24 to August 9.

An attractive order of service under the direction of Dr. J. L. Hurlbut, is announced for Recognition Day which occurs August 7.

The Normal Classes will be taught by Dr. Gillet, assisted by the Rev. N. B. C. Love and the Rev. W. L. Davidson.

On the program appear many names popular at the Assemblies: Bishop H. W. Warren, the Rev. P. S. Henson, D.D., the Rev. Jahu De Witt Miller, Bishop J. Weaver, the Rev. H. B. Leonard, D.D., the Rev. J. C. Hartzell, D.D., the Rev. George P. Hays, D.D., Gen. B. M. Prentiss, Mr. Leon Vincent, and others. The musical attractions include the Boston Stars, the Stewart Concert Company, the Kalaphon Male Quartet, and the Rogers' Goshen Band and Orchestra. The chorus will be in charge of Prof. D. C. McAllister, of Kalamazoo, Michigan.

KANSAS, TOPEKA.

At Garfield Park, Topeka, Kansas, July 10 to 19, the Kansas Chautauqua Assembly will hold its fourth annual session, the Rev. Dr. Jesse Bowman Young acting as Superintendent of Instruction. Leading educators of the state and workers from all parts of the Union are on the program. The six departments are, Assembly Normal Union, School of Theology, School of Oratory, Schools of Language, Chorus Training, and Primary Department.

Recognition Day will be observed on July 19.

Among the lecturers are ex-Gov. Will Cumback, Robert McIntyre, Dennis Osborne of India, James Marvin, LL.D., A. Schuyler, LL.D., Dr. Hammond, and Miss Frances

Baker. Music will be furnished by Marshall's Military Band and the Modoc Club. All railroads entering Topeka give round trip tickets for half fare.

KENTUCKY, LEXINGTON.

The place and the date of meeting fixed upon for the session of 1883 by the officers of the Chautauqua Assembly of Kentucky are, Woodland Park, Lexington; June 26-July 6.

Recognition Day occurs on July 5, and on that occasion the Chancellor, Bishop John H. Vincent, will be present and make the address to the graduating class. Round Tables and Vesper Services will form regular features of the session.

The Sunday-School Normal Department is thoroughly manned and prepared to give instruction to advanced, intermediate, and primary Sunday-school teachers. Special attention will be paid to the latter, and the best methods of work will be fully illustrated. The Teachers' Retreat has for its purpose the giving to teachers the latest theories relating to their art; the illustrating of these by practical lessons in all branches of school work; and showing the best methods of organizing, disciplining, and interesting children. Fine musical opportunities will be offered to all who desire to avail themselves of instruction in this branch, and musical entertainments may be enjoyed daily by the visitors.

Among other special subjects mentioned are the following: the W. C. T. U. will be represented by one of their best speakers and by frequent conferences; the Kentucky College Association will hold its session at the grounds.

The list of speakers contains the subjoined names: the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., P. M. Von Finkelstein, Mr. L. H. Vincent, Prof. De Motte, the Rev. P. S. Henson, Mr. Frank Beard, and Sau Ah-Brah. Teachers of daily classes during the session will be, the Rev. W. L. Davidson, Prof. J. R. Potter, Dr. S. E. Wishard, Prof. T. M. Hawes, and others.

LAKESIDE ENCAMPMENT, OHIO.

Another program has been provided for this important branch of the Chautauqua Assembly system, to be given between July 17 and 31. As heretofore, the Rev. B. T. Vincent, now of Akron, Ohio, is to be Superintendent of Instruction assisted in management and teaching by the Revs. Persons, Holmes, and Taneyhill, Professor Shearer and Mrs. Vincent, in the different departments of Assembly work, C. L. S. C., Normal, Primary Teachers, and Boys and Girls' Meetings.

The Auditorium has been re-arranged at large expense and put into amphitheatral shape. The railroad to the grounds is under new management, affording fine facilities for reaching the Encampment. The rates are reduced from the principal cities and towns along all routes leading to Lakeside.

Special attention will be given to the C. L. S. C. by daily Round Tables, Sabbath Vesper Services, and Class Conferences. The Recognition Day for the Class of '88 will be on Thursday, July 26, when the Rev. Bishop Henry W. Warren, D.D., will deliver the oration, and as one of the counselors, will recognize the Class, and present the diplomas. All the special features of the great day will be provided in the opportunity of Passing the Arches, the attendance of the Flower Girls, the Procession, and Responsive services; and added to this will be the unique and beautiful service of Weaving the Class colors, by a company of young ladies—a happy illustration of the blended classes in this important work of popular education.

The lecture course will be one of rare ability as the following names will show: the Rev. Bishop Warren, D.D.,

ex-President R. B. Hayes, the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D.D., the Rev. J. M. Buckley, D.D., the Rev. G. T. Downing, D.D., the Rev. L. T. Townsend, D.D., Prof. R. L. Cumnock, Frank Beard, Esq., Mr. W. T. Marshall, the Rev. R. S. Holmes, Prof. C. F. Underhill, Mr. G. W. Edmundson, the Rev. W. P. McLaughlin, and others. The music will be under the general direction of Prof. Blakeslee, of the Ohio Wesleyan University.

LONG PINE, NEBRASKA.

The Rev. J. G. Evans, D.D., is Superintendent of Instruction of the Summer School which holds its session at Long Pine from July 12 to 24. Instruction will be given in Politics, Christian Theology, Sunday-School Normal work, Temperance, Natural Science, Pedagogy, and Music.

Each day has a program especially appropriate to the subject to which the day is devoted, which in order are, Labor, Sunday-School, Press, Suffrage, Temperance, Grand Army, Law, Teaching, Patriotism, and closing with Recognition Day, when the Rev. John Askin, A.M., will deliver the address. The lecture platform and pulpit are supplied with able speakers.

MAHTOMEDI, MINNESOTA.

This pleasant resort is equidistant from Minneapolis, St. Paul, Stillwater, and Hudson, and its railroad connections make it easy of access. A large number of new cottages are building, the hotel has been enlarged, and a Y. M. C. A. club-house erected. The Assembly will open July 17 and close August 4. Physical Culture, Vocal Music, a W.C.T.U. School of Methods, an Art School, and Kindergarten, have been added to the departments. Normal Classes will be held each day of the Assembly. Dean Alfred A. Wright, D.D., will conduct classes in New Testament Greek, deliver several lectures on Biblical and other topics, and conduct a Ministers' Institute.

The C. L. S. C. of the North-west will be represented. Many circles are preparing to go in clubs. Recognition Day occurs on July 21.

Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka is to make his first appearance on an assembly platform at Mahtomedi. Among the other lecturers the following are announced: Professor J. B. De Motte, Dr. P. S. Henson, Gen. B. M. Prentiss, Rollo Kirk Bryan, Leon H. Vincent, Prof. C. H. Cooper, Wallace Bruce, Peter Von Finkelstein, the Hon. R. G. Horr, Prof. H. C. Wilson, the Rev. J. F. Chaffee, D.D., and the Rev. John Stafford. The music will be furnished by leading soloists, the Stewart Concert Company, a chorus under Prof. C. C. Case, and the cornet virtuoso, Herr Hugo Tuerpe.

MISSOURI, WARRENSBURG.

The Missouri Chautauqua Assembly which held its first session at Pertle Springs last year, was so well patronized by the people of the state that it is no longer regarded as an experiment, but as an institution whose permanence is ensured. The Rev. Frank Russell, D.D., Field Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance, will conduct the Assembly during the session which extends from June 27 to July 6. To the departments has been added one for instruction in English Literature, by President Ellis, of Plattsburg College. There is also a well-equipped Musical Department.

On the afternoon of Opening Day occurs the C. L. S. C. roll-call in the Hall of Philosophy, after which daily Round Tables will be held. On the morning of July 5 the procession of C. L. S. C. graduates will march through the Arches and Golden Gate to the Tabernacle, where Dr. Russell will deliver the address to the class and confer the diplomas. A Camp Fire is an attraction for the evening of closing day.

The daily Normal Classes will be of three grades, Primary, D-july

Intermediate, and Advanced, and will be under the instruction of specialists.

The lecture platform is supplied with such popular men as the Rev. P. S. Henson, D.D., Wallace Bruce, Prof. C. E. Bolton, the Rev. M. B. Chapman, the Rev. S. J. Nicolls, the Hon. George W. Bain, the Hon. William H. Wallace, and the Hon. D. P. Dyer.

MONONA LAKE, WISCONSIN.

The ninth annual encampment at Monona Lake will open on July 24 and close August 3. The program although not yet completed is unusually rich in promise of good things.

The Normal Department will have Dr. J. L. Hurlbut as leader. Dr. Hurlbut will also take charge of the C. L. S. C. Round Tables and the daily Devotional Conference, and will lecture during the Assembly. Dr. H. R. Palmer, widely known as a most successful musical director, has been secured to take charge of the Musical Department.

C. L. S. C. Day occurs on August 1. After marching under the Arches, and the Recognition of the Class of '88, by the Principal, Dr. J. L. Hurlbut, the address will be delivered by Bishop Warren, on the subject, "The Possibilities of Culture." The Bishop will also lecture again in the evening. Other special days during the Assembly are Temperance Day, July 27; Young People's Day, July 28; and National Day, August 3.

In the long list of speakers the following names appear: Prof. J. C. Freeman, the Rev. Sam Jones, Mrs. Mary Lathrap, Col. G. W. Bain, Rollo Kirk Bryan (the chalk talker), Mr. Frank Lincoln (the humorist), and Col. John Sobieski.

MONTROSE, IOWA.

The coming season at Bluff Park promises to be the best in its history. The Assembly which holds its session from July 18 to 28 is under the direction of the Rev. J. C. W. Coxe, D.D., Ph.D., who last year conducted the Normal work.

July 25, Recognition Day, will be devoted to the interests of Chautauquans. A Bluff Park C. L. S. C. Union is being formed and will be represented on that day.

The Normal work occupies two hours of each day.

The work of the Assembly will be supplemented by lectures and addresses by eminent persons. Among those who will appear are, the Rev. Sam P. Jones, of Georgia; Jahu De Witt Miller, Philadelphia; Prof. C. L. Clippinger, A. M., Missouri; the Rev. W. L. Davidson, Cincinnati, O.; the Rev. D. H. Muller, D.D., Cleveland, O.; Peter M. Von Finklestein, Jerusalem; the Rev. J. C. Hartzell, D.D., New Orleans; the Rev. T. F. Hildreth, D.D., Cleveland, O.; and the Rev. W. H. Milburn, D.D., Washington, D. C.

MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE.

The Monteagle Assembly program promises a veritable, "feast of fat things." The opening exercises, in the form of a platform meeting, occur on July 3. On July 20 the District State Sunday-School Convention will be held, the conductor being Mr. B. F. Jacobs, the chairman of the International Sunday-School Association.

C. L. S. C. Day occurs on July 27. The procession will form at the Amphitheater and march through the Gates; after the recognition of the Class at the Hall of Philosophy, it will return to the Amphitheater where the address will be delivered by Lewis Miller, President of the Chautauqua, N. Y., Assembly. A Camp Fire will close the day.

Among the speakers for the season are the Rev. Drs. J. H. Eager, W. H. Withrow, W. E. Boggs, C. H. Strickland, J. S. Hopkins, T. A. Atchinson, J. B. Shearer, J. J. Wheat, M. B. Wharton, O. P. Fitzgerald, G. P. Hays, W. P. Thirkield; the Revs. J. W. Pogue, J. D. Anthony, B. J. Radford, W. H. Black; Profs. H. S. Jacoby, J. F. Smith, W. M. R. French, E. W. Clark; the Hon. W. B. Hill, and the Hon.

C. H. Jones; Mrs. Lide Meriwether, Peter Von Finkelstein, J. A. Green, A. J. Keller.

Prof. H. S. Jacoby will be in charge of the Normal Department. Several concerts, under the directorship of Prof. Bailey, will be given. The Department of Elocution will be under the direction of Prof. and Mrs. Binkley. The closing day occurs Tuesday, August 4.

MOUNTAIN GROVE, PA.

The Central Pennsylvania Chautauqua Association will hold its session from Aug. 1-8, at Mountain Grove. On Aug. 1, will occur the Recognition Services of the C. L. S. C. In the forenoon, there will be a lecture, entitled "Pluck," by the Rev. Geo. W. Miller, D.D., of Brooklyn, N. Y. In the afternoon, an essay will be read, an address delivered by Dr. Fred Corse, of Kingston, Pa., and the address to the Class of 1888, with the presentation of diplomas, made by the Rev. Hiles C. Pardoe, of Harrisburg, Pa. In the evening, Prof. Will S. Monroe, of Nanticoke, will arrange a Chautauqua Round Table. Mr. John R. Rote, of Danville, Pa., will be the marshal of the day. Excellent music will be provided.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, MARYLAND.

The program for Mountain Lake Park Assembly, Maryland, contains the following names: the Rev. T. E. Fleming, of Iowa, the Rev. William H. Leatherman, of New York, the Rev. W. H. Withrow, of Canada, J. St. Clair Neal, of Baltimore, the Rev. S. G. Smith, of Minnesota, the Revs. George Elliott and Charles W. Baldwin, of Washington, D. C. During the session, July 31 to August 13, instruction will be given in Languages, Elocution, Kindergarten, Photography, and the Sunday-School Normal course. Recognition Day occurs August 11.

NEBRASKA, CRETE.

Important new features have been added to the usual attractions of the Nebraska Assembly. There will be a course of lectures on English History by the Rev. R. S. Holmes; temperance topics will be treated each day by prominent temperance workers, conferences will be held on subjects of interest to Christian workers, to educators, students, and citizens. A grand celebration is planned for the Fourth of July, and Lawyers' and Editors' Days will be appropriately observed. Ample provision has been made for classes of all grades in Bible study. The session extends from June 28 to July 9.

The Rev. A. E. Dunning, D.D., President of the Class of '88, is in charge of the Assembly. On July 6 the Class will receive diplomas and be addressed by Counselor Bishop Warren. Daily Round Tables, class reunions, and a lecture by Principal J. L. Hurlbut are provided for.

Many prominent speakers are announced, among them being the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D.D., Col. George W. Bain, Mr. Benjamin Clarke, Bishop H. W. Warren, LL.D., Senator Manderson, the Rev. J. T. Duryea D.D., and the Rev. A. E. Winship. Several elocutionary entertainments will be given by Prof. R. L. Cumnock.

NEW ENGLAND, SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

The ringing of Assembly Bells at 7 o'clock on the evening of July 10 will announce the opening of the ninth annual session at South Framingham. Each day until July 21, will be filled with an attractive order of exercises.

The Hall on the Hill will be the place of meeting for the five o'clock Round Tables and on Sunday for the Vesper Service. The Recognition address will be delivered by the Chancellor, Bishop Vincent, D.D., LL.D., on July 18, after which will follow an Alumni Banquet and a Camp Fire.

Four hours of each day will be devoted to the Normal Classes taught by the Rev. Drs. Dunning and Hurlbut.

Lectures are announced by Abba Goold Woolson, Frank Beard, Dr. J. M. Buckley, Dr. Wm. Eliot Griffis, Mrs. J. K. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Clarke, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Dr. J. W. Bashford, and others equally popular.

NIAGARA, NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, ONT.

Members of the C. L. S. C. in Canada will find a delightful summer home at the Niagara Assembly, which opens July 21 and continues in session until August 6.

It is hoped that every Canadian member of the Class of '88 will be present on Recognition Day, July 26, to welcome Chancellor Bishop Vincent who will deliver the oration and award the diplomas.

At the Provincial Sunday-School Convention in London last October, the following resolution was adopted: "That this convention hails with satisfaction the establishment at Niagara, Ont., of a Canadian Center of the Chautauqua Sunday-School Normal Union, and trusts that the teachers of this Province may be induced, as generally as possible, to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded by the Summer Sessions of this Canadian Chautauqua Assembly, or of any kindred institution, to improve their qualifications for the work to which they have consecrated their powers."

Among the speakers engaged are the following: Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Clarke, the Rev. J. T. Duryea, D.D., Chancellor C. N. Sims, the Rev. Drs. A. Sutherland, C. M. Milligan, A. Carman, B. D. Thomas, W. H. Withrow, the Hon. G. W. Ross, and J. W. Bengough, editor of *Grip*.

NORTHERN NEW ENGLAND, FRYEBURG, MAINE.

At the "Gateway of the White Mountains," from July 30 to August 11, the Sunday-School Assembly of Northern New England will be in session. Besides the usual days of lectures, lessons, and entertainments, two days devoted to recreation are announced. On those days "personally conducted" excursions will be made to the Grand River and the White Mountains.

Class reunions, Round Tables, Vesper Services, and a Camp Fire are provided for members of the C. L. S. C. Before the conferring of diplomas on August 8, the graduates will be addressed by the Rev. Emory J. Haynes, D.D.

The Sunday-School Normal Department occupies a prominent place. A special day is set apart for the children and the mustering of young people's societies. Temperance and Grand Army Days have appropriate programs.

Among the many able lecturers are the Rev. Robert Nourse, D.D., Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Prof. C. T. Winchester, the Rev. J. W. Bashford, Ph.D., the Rev. F. E. Clark, D.D., C. E. Bolton, the Rev. L. A. Dunn, D.D., the Rev. O. P. Gifford, D.D., and the Hon. George Makepeace Towle. The Bowdoin College Glee Club and the Imperial Mandolin and Guitar Club are the musical attractions.

OCEAN CITY, NEW JERSEY.

The Chautauqua Assembly of Ocean City, New Jersey, will be under the management of the Rev. J. S. Parker, A.B. The session begins July 19 and closes July 22. An excellent program is promised.

On Recognition Day, which occurs July 19, the usual order of exercises at Chautauqua will be carried out. The other special days are Normal Union Day, July 20, and Island Heights Day, July 21.

OCEAN GROVE, NEW JERSEY.

The Rev. B. B. Loomis, Ph.D., of Albany, N. Y., is in charge of the Ocean Grove Assembly, for the present season. During its session, July 14-24, he will be assisted by the Rev. John F. Clymer, of Boston, Mass., and a full corps of eminent lecturers and instructors. The various courses of the Chautauqua Normal Union will be studied and taught.

Recognition Day Services are to be held on Tuesday, July

24. The Baccalaureate sermon will be preached on the Sabbath preceding, by the Rev. H. A. Butts, D.D., President of Drew Theological Seminary. These exercises, with sessions of the Round Table will be of great interest to all members of the C. L. S. C., and the Local Circle at Ocean Grove will take pleasure in welcoming all Chautauquans.

OCEAN PARK, MAINE.

From July 24 to August 3 is the time appointed for the annual meeting of the Ocean Park Assembly, in Old Orchard. Instruction will be given daily in each of the four departments of the Chautauqua Normal Union Course.

The School of Languages, under the supervision of Prof. Paul Rogez, opens a six weeks' session on July 9.

August 1 has been selected as Recognition Day when Counselor E. E. Hale is to speak to the Class of '88.

On Mission Day, July 27, the speakers are to be the Rev. J. L. Phillips, M.D., and the Rev. A. T. Dunn. On Temperance Day, July 30, Dr. C. R. Crandall will be the orator. On G. A. R. Day, August 3, addresses will be made by the Hon. H. H. Burbank and Gov. Sawyer. Other speakers during the Assembly will be Drs. T. Hill, H. L. Hastings, B. F. Hayes, A. E. Dunning, N. T. Whittaker, S. Baker, and President G. F. Mosher.

OTTAWA, KANSAS.

The ninth session of the Ottawa Assembly will be held at Forest Park, Ottawa, Kansas, fifty-seven miles south-west of Kansas City. It opens Tuesday, June 19, and closes Saturday, June 30. The Rev. J. L. Hurlbut, D.D., Principal of the C. L. S. C., will be in charge.

During the past year a Hall of Philosophy, copied from the one at Chautauqua, has been erected as a meeting-place for the Chautauquans of Kansas. It will be dedicated on the afternoon preceding Recognition Day, which will be on Thursday, June 28. Bishop Henry W. Warren, one of the counselors of the C. L. S. C., will deliver the address, and the Principal will confer the diplomas upon the graduating class. There will be a Banquet of the S. H. G. in the afternoon, and the Camp Fire, followed by a "ghost-procession" at night. Last year nearly four hundred members of the circle were present, and a larger number are expected this summer. The C. L. S. C. will hold a daily Round Table, and the usual Vesper Service on Sunday.

The Chautauqua Normal lessons will be taught by Prof. Holmes and Dr. Hurlbut. The vacancy in the musical department caused by the death of Prof. Sherwin, has been filled by the appointment of Dr. H. R. Palmer, of New York, as Musical Director. A daily Ministers' Institute and a special Y. M. C. A. department will be conducted.

Among the lecturers are Dr. Talmage, Mr. Geo. R. Wendling, Dr. Duryea, Prof. Holmes, Dr. C. S. Thompson, Dr. Deems, and Mr. W. L. Davidson. Prof. Cumnock will give readings, and the Stewart Concert Company will sing.

OXFORD, ENGLAND.

The work of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle in Great Britain has made substantial progress in the last twelve-month. The Rev. Donald Cook, the British Secretary, writes us that the readers have increased by two and a-half per cent at least. At Oxford in August next, an assembly is to be held during the first ten days, modeled after the Chautauqua plan. There are to be short courses of lectures delivered by some of the most successful university lecturers. The forenoons are to be devoted to study. The lighter exercises will consist of concerts, soirees, organ recitals, boating, cricket, lawn-tennis, riding, driving, cycling, visits to the colleges, churches, and galleries in Oxford, and excursions to neighboring places of interest. Special services also will be provided. Several

hundreds have expressed their intention of being present.

PACIFIC COAST, MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA.

The Pacific Grove (Monterey) Assembly will meet July 5 and remain in session until July 15. The management, assured that the general prosperity of the state will make itself felt in the Assembly, is confident of a large attendance.

The Sunday-School Normal work will be in charge of the Rev. H. H. Rice, of Oakland, California.

The Summer School, with all the usual departments of Science, will be well conducted under competent teachers. Prof. F. Loui King, of San Jose, is the musical conductor.

A fine list of speakers has been engaged, comprising the names of Dr. Wythe, Dr. Stratton, Dr. Hirst (the newly elected president of the University at San Jose), Dr. Chapman, and Dr. McLean, of Oakland. Mr. W. C. Bartlett, of San Francisco, Dr. Holder, of the Lick Observatory, and Prof. Bernard Moses, of Berkeley University.

PUGET SOUND, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The managers of the Puget Sound Chautauqua Assembly announce as special attractions for the season lasting from July 25 to August 23: 1. New grounds—240 acres, auditorium, bathing, boating. 2. Territorial Sunday-School Convention. 3. Headquarters W. C. T. U., also I. O. G. T., and Y. M. C. A. 4. Schools of Physiology, Physics, Botany, Saxon. 5. Ministers' Institute and Testament Greek under Dean of Chautauqua School of Theology. 6. Headquarters for Chautauqua Teachers' Reading Union.

Popular lectures of a high character will be given, and a series of literary and musical entertainments and magic-lantern exhibitions has been provided for. The lecturers already engaged, are Dr. C. C. Stratton, Profs. F. C. Plummer, G. Lindsay, J. M. Taylor, E. E. Follansbee, G. G. Groff, and E. T. Trimble.

July 31 has been selected as the day on which to hold Recognition Services. The Rev. R. B. Dilworth will lead the Normal Class.

ROUND LAKE, NEW YORK.

The session at Round Lake under the joint conductorship of Drs. H. C. Farrar and B. B. Loomis, will hold from July 25 to August 14. Among its speakers will be, Dr. Eben Tourjée, the Rev. Sam Jones, Wallace Bruce, the Rev. J. L. Corning, D.D., Prof. W. M. R. French, Bishop J. P. Newman, Dr. J. M. Buckley, Gen. George S. Batcheller, Jahu De Witt Miller, Dr. H. A. Buttz, the Rev. M. Hulburd, D.D.

Tuesday, August 7, has been set apart as C. L. S. C. Day. Dr. J. M. Buckley will deliver the address to the graduating class. Round Tables, Vesper Services, and all the exercises so familiar and so prized by Chautauqua workers everywhere will form regular features of the Assembly.

Prof. Charles F. King, A. M., of Boston, Mass., is to be Director of the Summer School, July 10 to Aug. 10.

Among the special meetings to be held in connection with the above are the following: the Round Lake Musical Festival, July 16-21, under the lead of the popular conductor, Prof. George A. Mietzke of Rutland, Vermont; the eleventh session of the School of Christian Philosophy, July 16-21, under Dr. Charles F. Deems, of New York, as President; and the United States Christian Commission, August 15-20, under the direction of Gen. Clinton B. Fisk.

SEASIDE, KEY EAST, NEW JERSEY.

The fifth session of the Seaside Assembly will open on July 26, and meet daily until August 12. Its President is A. L. Turner, M.D., and its Conductor, Dr. C. R. Blackall.

The Bible Normal will be in charge of the Rev. James Morrow, D.D., and the Sunday-School Normal in charge of the conductor. There will be classes in English Literature, Elocution, and Music.

There will be C. L. S. C. Round Tables and Conversations. The C. L. S. C. Recognition Day will be on Monday, August 6, when every arrangement necessary will be made to graduate those who may come for the purpose.

Among the names of the popular speakers already secured, is to be found that of Mr. P. M. Von Finkelstein, who will give three illustrated lectures. Madame Alberti will give two evenings of Readings and Recitations. Two Concerts will be given during the session.

SILVER LAKE, NEW YORK.

The second session of the Silver Lake Chautauqua Assembly has been planned on a broad scale. The exercises will begin on July 17 and continue until August 1. A leading specialty is the C. L. S. C. whose interests are cared for by a regularly elected assembly officer. Twelve Round Tables will be held, directed by prominent workers, and the Sabbath Vesper hour will be observed. On July 18 the C. L. S. C. Recognition Day will be celebrated by a Procession, Responsive Service, Oration by the Chancellor, Bishop J. H. Vincent, Round Table, and Camp Fire.

Among other specialties are the Normal Department, the Schools of Oratory, Shorthand, Music, English Literature, Languages, and Theology, all of which are ably directed.

The platform will furnish some fifty-five lectures, twenty-four sermons, and several fine concerts and stereopticon entertainments. Among the lecturers are, Bishop John H. Vincent, D.D., LL.D., Hon. A. S. Draper, Bishop William Butler, D.D., Chaplain McCabe, Dennis Osborne, D.D., Prof. Frank Beard, Sam Jones, Bishop William Taylor, and Benjamin Clarke, England.

TEXAS, SAN MARCOS.

The indications for the first session of the Texas Assembly to be held June 27 to August 1, are most favorable. The departments will include a Sunday-School Normal course, under the Rev. E. O. McIntyre, a Ministers' Conference led by Dr. McLean, of Southwestern University, a Teachers' Institute, and Schools of Business, Art, Oratory, Philosophy, Music, and Modern Languages.

On Opening Day a pleasant feature will be the C. L. S. C. reunion. The evening will be devoted to a reception of visitors and members in Vincent Park. The five o'clock hour of each day is set apart for the Round Table Meetings. July 31 is Recognition Day.

Among the speakers are Bishop Galloway, the Rev. M. H. Neely, and Gen. Clinton B. Fiske. There will be several concerts, and Frank Lincoln, the humorist, is on the program for July 5.

WASECA, MINNESOTA.

On the evening of July 3 the Waseca Assembly, in charge of Dr. A. H. Gillet, will open its session with a grand illumination, fire-works, music, and addresses of welcome. Until July 18 unusual attractions will be offered. There will be daily instruction in Sunday-School Normal work, Kindergarten Normal, Physical Culture, and Music. Dean Wright will have charge of the Ministers' Institute.

Some of the finest lectures are to be delivered at the daily C. L. S. C. five o'clock meetings. On the morning of July 17 the graduating class will receive diplomas. On the afternoon of the same day occurs the annual reunion of the Waseca Branch of the C. L. S. C., and the evening will witness a Camp Fire.

The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D.D., has the address on Independence Day. Other lecturers are Jahu DeWitt Miller, Mr. Leon H. Vincent, and Wallace Bruce.

WEIRS, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The shore of Lake Winnipiseogee is the site for the Weirs

Assembly; here the session of 1888, its second, will be held from July 17-27. The chief attractions for the Assembly will be the religious and literary work along the Chautauqua and Sunday-school line. Counselor Edward Everett Hale will have charge of the C. L. S. C. work, and large results are sure to follow this wise move of the authorities in securing so eminent and earnest a director.

July 25 is the date of Recognition Day. The Normal Department will be in charge of the Rev. A. E. Winship.

The lecture platform will offer a long and varied list of talent: the Rev. F. E. Clark, W. I. Haven, Prof. Ford, elocutionist, of New York, the Rev. Wm. Butler, D.D., the Rev. J. L. Willis, Prof. T. H. Bailey, the Hon. George Makepeace Towle, Wallace Bruce, Miss L. J. Gregg, and others. The Music Department will be under the direction of Mr. George L. Sanborn, of Worcester, Mass.

WINFIELD, KANSAS.

From June 20 to July 4 at Island Park, will be held the second session of the Winfield Assembly. To the departments of last year have been added those of German, Greek, Hebrew, Elocution, Memory, and Music.

Counselor Bishop Warren will be present to deliver the address to the graduates, on Recognition Day, June 29.

The program is a brilliant one and includes the following speakers: the Rev. Drs. A. H. Gillet, W. L. Davidson, P. S. Henson, Jahu De Witt Miller, A. A. Wright, and T. De Witt Talmage, Profs. W. R. M. French, J. B. DeMotte, and R. L. Cumnock, Mr. Frank Lincoln, and many others.

WILLIAMS GROVE, PENNSYLVANIA.

From July 16-21 the annual Assembly at Williams Grove will be in session. The direction of affairs is in the hands of Mr. C. B. Niesley of Mechanicsburg. The chief feature of the C. L. S. C. work will be the Recognition Day, July 18. The Rev. H. C. Pardoe, of Harrisburg, long known as an active Chautauquan, will take charge of the services of this red-letter day. Twenty graduates received their diplomas at Williams Grove last season, and judging from the splendid exercises then carried out, we may expect this second Chautauqua celebration to be a grand affair.

The Normal work will be managed by the Rev. W. F. Crafts and Col. Robert Cowden. Among the speakers who have been enlisted are Drs. W. H. Withrow, P. S. Henson, T. A. Muchmore, and G. W. Miller.

ISLAND HEIGHTS, NEW JERSEY.

The president of the Chautauqua Association of Island Heights, the Rev. J. S. Parker, A. B., will have charge of the Assembly at Island Heights, which opens its session July 26. A good program will fill each day till the close, which occurs July 29.

Recognition Day will be observed on July 26. On the same date the United Circles of Philadelphia will make an excursion to Island Heights.

In addition to these thirty-eight Assemblies we have received notice of the sessions of the following five, but no particulars concerning their programs have been sent us.

Acton Park, Ind.,	July 17 Aug. 10.
Recognition Day, Aug. 2.	
Concord Encampment, Concord, Ohio,	Sept. 3-8.
Recognition Day, Sept. 6.	
Lake Bluff, Ill.,	July 19-Aug. 3.
Piedmont, Atlanta, Ga.,	July 4-Aug. 29.
Southern California, Long Beach, California,	Aug. 1-18.
Recognition Day, Aug. 11.	

Preparations are making to open Assemblies in the summer of 1889 near Council Bluffs, Iowa, and at Alexandria, Minn.

EDITOR'S OUTLOOK.

BISHOP JOHN H. VINCENT, D.D., LL.D.

A nation is known largely by its public men. In whatever sphere they become distinguished, their commanding talents and devotion to the highest good of the people commend them to the judgment of the world and give them an honorable place in history. Chautauqua as a useful movement of the times has been studied in the utterances of her leading spirits, in what they have declared the institution is, and is to be. It is thus that her chief men have gained public confidence and become widely known as useful servants of the people. The national fame Dr. Henry W. Warren made as a Counselor of the C. L. S. C., together with his lectures and sermons at Chautauqua prior to 1880, caused wise men in his church to think favorably of him as a man and a preacher, and they elected him in that very year to be a bishop.

Dr. Lyman Abbott has been widely known for many years as editor and preacher, though it should be remembered that as a Counselor in the C. L. S. C. his name has appeared in millions of periodicals before the eyes of the Chautauqua constituency, making a tidal wave which has carried his fame into the regions beyond the Congregational Church; and now it is gratifying to the C. L. S. C. people that Counselor Abbott has been chosen as the successor of Henry Ward Beecher in Plymouth pulpit. The Chautauqua influence was seen again in a legitimate way in 1880 in Cincinnati, in the election of our C. L. S. C. Counselor, E. O. Haven, LL.D., to the episcopacy, though he lived but a little while to serve his church in this high office.

It is not to be understood that in any sense do we mean that it is the design of Chautauqua to elevate men to positions of power, but it is rather our purpose to show that a man standing upon the broad Chautauqua platform, speaking with power, is thereby introduced to the churches of the whole country. Now Chancellor J. H. Vincent has been elected a bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church. In a list of more than thirty bishops he is the first one elected by a two-thirds vote of the four hundred sixty-seven delegates that composed the General Conference of his church; all before him had been chosen by a majority vote. Chancellor Vincent has toiled for fifteen years, aided by President Lewis Miller and others, building up a unique institution. Some call it a "Home College," and perhaps that is the name which brings it nearest the masses of people it serves, while its legal name is the "Chautauqua University." His relations to the more than one hundred thousand students in the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle and to the thousands in other departments, make it necessary that we speak fully of his present and future relations to Chautauqua, though we send this editorial to the public without his knowledge or suggestion.

The duties of his new office will call him into all parts of the Union and in some years probably will oblige him to travel into distant parts of the world. His episcopal residence has been fixed in Buffalo, N. Y., only a couple of hours ride from Chautauqua Lake. The salary of the office is five thousand dollars per year, and this will be his only salary. Since the beginning of Chautauqua, Chancellor Vincent has been an officer in his church, and has been remunerated by his church for the service he rendered her, but from Chautauqua he has never received one cent for the work he has done in any office he has held. In all these fifteen years it has been a labor of love, in which we know John H. Vincent has found a real joy.

We now give expression to an idea which has long been plain to certain Chautauqua people, namely, the spread and growth of the C. L. S. C. in all the states and territories of the Union, have carried Chautauqua, as a word, and as it stands for an idea, far beyond the local institution. Chautauqua is no longer

bounded by the shores of the lake where the movement had its birth. Nearly fifty summer assemblies have been organized in different parts of the country, and Local Circles exist in nearly every town and city in the land. Bishop Vincent, going in any direction to perform the functions of his new office, will not pass beyond the limits of the Chautauqua Circle. Chautauqua is as broad as our national area, and its students are everywhere. Such also is the nature of his episcopal office—his commission gives him America and all lands for his parish, and the Methodist preachers and people whom he is to serve as a bishop are to be found in all parts of the Union, and in all lands under the sun. It seems that the parallel course of his duties as bishop and chancellor is the work of Providence.

It would be a hazardous step for the educational work of Chautauqua, if Bishop Vincent's new duties required that in any large degree he should abandon the general supervision of the Chautauqua University. The interests are so large, and the issues involved so important to the church of God, that we can not see how he could do this without fatal results. Nobody thinks that he will be at Chautauqua Lake as he was in the early days of the Assembly—indeed there is no need for this kind of service at his hands. It is a fact, that for the last four years other assemblies have called him to their platforms, making such heavy demands upon his time that the people have seen him at Chautauqua but a part of the season. It will not be expected, since he is a bishop, that his time will belong to the Chautauqua Assembly, but to the Methodist Episcopal Church. It will be natural, however, that while Chautauqua is near his episcopal residence, and since the work of the episcopal office is light in the summer, he will make Chautauqua his place for summer rest and recreation; and yet anybody who is acquainted with him, understands that he rests but little; therefore Chautauqua will see him and hear from him somewhat as in other years.

To many of our readers it should be made known that Bishop Vincent's son, Mr. George E. Vincent, who has presided over the Chautauqua platform a great deal in the past few years, has rendered valuable service to the cause, in other directions. He has made the program, engaged lecturers, preachers, and teachers, and arranged the departments of the various schools and placed the instructors and lecturers in their proper order, thus relieving his father of a vast amount of detail work. Mr. George E. Vincent has come into a high relation to the Chautauqua University. Without there being such an office, he is in fact the Assistant Chancellor, and will hold this relation in the immediate future, as he has for several years in the immediate past. He is a graduate of Yale College, has traveled extensively in this country and in Europe, and is peculiarly endowed by nature for the responsible position before him.

Nobody need have an anxious thought concerning the government of Chautauqua in the years to come. The magnitude and importance of the work, as well as the responsibility of the management, will not be overlooked in the midst of the changes made by time and enlarged spheres of usefulness. When our Counselors and Chancellor are called to high places as pastors and bishops, it ought to give a new uplift to the whole body of students; for when our chiefs are honored we share the honor with them—when one member is honored are not also all members of the body honored?

THE LACK OF STRIKING THINGS IN THE LITERARY WORLD.

There are people who deplore in a melancholy way the loss of the "golden age of literature" that, they tell us, has gone forever. Every thing to-day is commonplace. There are no

fine essays, no grand poems, no wonderful dramas that will live forever, no striking stories. The literature of to-day is only "the pouring of wine out of old bottles into new" and lots of wine spilled in the process. Our writers are busy over what some other men thought of what some other men said.

If this be so, and in a certain sense it is true, what is the matter? Why is it no "Hamlets" are written to-day? It is said that there are in the United States about two thousand persons who fairly may be reckoned as writers. Why do we not find new Miltons and Shakespeares among them? We may be sure, if they were there, they would be found.

Centuries have their individualities.* There are tides in the lives of nations. May there not now be an ebb in the literary work of these times? There is certainly "a young flood" in the scientific thought of this half of our century. The character of this century's thought is technical, industrial, scientific. Literature is, after all, only a mode of expression. May it not be possible that the Miltons of these days are using another mode of expression? Certainly, if we look at a mind like Edison's we see an original genius taking rank beside the great creative minds of the so-called golden age of literature. A hundred years ago Edison would have shown the thought that is in him by means of a great poem or drama. To-day it seeks another and equally striking mode of expression.

Besides this widest division of intellectual life into new fields of labor, may be noted another point. The critical demand to-day is for originality. We are tired of books about books. The wine is no better for the new bottles—let us have new wine. This demand has made it very difficult to say any thing new or striking. All the possible phases of human experience have been described, all the "situations" in which men and women may be placed have been repeated many times in our novels and dramas. There is no new personal experience, otherwise, such books as "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" and "She" would not have been written.

The outlook, however, is not hopeless. If no new life-experience can be described, the old loves and trials, loss and gain, can be told by new men and women putting their own personality in the telling. Nothing original can be said now, but every man is a new personality, and personality is originality. The striking thoughts of our time are in great civil works, great feats of engineering, great educational movements, and, best of all, in the advance of the people to higher planes of thought and living. Perhaps in another age the old method of expression we call literature, will sing the praise of these days as days when mental activity was wider, more generous, and quite as striking as in any century of the past.

SUMMERING AT HOME.

"Going away for the summer" is for many people a wise, and frequently even a necessary, "ounce of prevention." But its usefulness in many cases does not warrant its becoming a universal fetiche nor disprove that there is an art of summering at home, comfortably, profitably, and happily. By summering at home we do not mean merely remaining there, but the art of securing a degree at least of the coolness, freshness, holiday mood, and pleasures of resorts.

Before we make headway in securing the coolness, we must learn that the blaze of summer noontide is no fit time for work or play. We of the temperate zone have never been wise enough or flexible enough to adopt a true summer method of arranging our hours. From daylight until nine in the forenoon, from four until nine or ten in the evening it is possible to work and exercise with safety and comfort, but during the noon hours it is frequently dangerous. During the terrible heated term of '87, a case of re-arrangement of hours came to our notice: a mother with small children found that the heat was threatening their health, and determined to test the virtue of a change of hours. She rose at four and turned the children out to play until eight or nine. They then were taken in, bathed,

and put to bed in a darkened cool room, until late in the afternoon when they rose to play until nine or ten in the evening. The result was that the trying hours were passed in quiet and the family came out of the summer as well as it went in.

Keeping a house cool is another thing about which we have learned as yet very little, though there is really no more reason why it should not be done than that it should not be kept warm in winter. An ingenious scientist recently wrote: "Considering the number of refrigerating agencies known to modern chemistry, there would, indeed, be nothing surprising in the invention of a parlor cooler as portable as a small cooking-stove; and it needs no special clairvoyance to foresee that the cities of the future will have refrigeration companies and artie reservoirs with net-work of cold-air pipes, and that their plutocrats will freeze their ears in over-cool summer-houses." But while waiting for these inventions a skillful housewife will devise many plans for keeping her rooms cool; the early morning airing, darkened windows, light curtains and carpets, catching the breezes, using the shady side of the house, and the like. She will study likewise a summer diet and substitute ices for pies, and fruits for fats. She will insist on loose, thin clothing and will regard worry, irritation, and hurry, enemies as real as the noonday sun.

The sense of freshness and change can be acquired only by resolutely developing all the summer possibilities of the house and its surroundings. Matting, light curtains, ferns, flowers, and a refreshing half-light will contribute no little to secure such a result indoors. Without, every shady nook must be used and made comfortable with hammocks, rugs, and easy chairs. If there is a cool corner, arbor, or side porch, use it for the lunch or tea-table. In short, the surroundings should be made as picnic-like as possible, and as different from the usual work-a-day order as possible.

But change of hours, of diet, of clothing, and utilization of shade are all of no avail if a holiday mood is not adopted. The mind must forget in its leisure all fretting cares and duties as systematically and completely as if there had been an actual change of location.

With strange blindness many persons never see the charms of their own neighborhood, and the excursions, drives, picnics, and strolls which form so large a part of the pleasure of a summer resort at home are considered impossible. But why not rise at home now and then to see a sunrise as well as at the White Mountains? Why should not the highest point be selected and visited to watch a Jonesville sunset as well as a Martha's Vineyard? Why walk miles exploring the nooks and corners of Mackinac or Yellowstone Park or the Adirondacks and never see the charms—quiet it may be but still charms—of your own neighborhoods? If you can not have a salt dip at the sea-shore, why not have a salt rub in a tub? In short, why not make the most from what you can have, and let the unattainable take care of itself?

The great aim of home-makers ought to be to secure surroundings which will be at all seasons of the year more charming than any thing they can afford elsewhere. If this is not done, the home-idea has failed to secure in the mind its rightful importance. It is a wholesome thing to learn that a really restful and happy vacation in one's own house is not an impossibility, and if a successful attempt is made at summering there, we are convinced that the home will increase many fold in its maker's esteem and love.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The quadrennial session of the Methodist General Conference, in New York, occupied the entire month of May. This great Christian council deserved and attracted national attention. Its nearly five hundred members represented clergy and laity, white and colored, and included several men of far-off countries. The action of the Conference was more spirited and progressive than had been expected. Its debates were admirable in temper

and judgment, and its choice of bishops and other officers justified the confidence of Methodists in their representatives.

The debate, at the beginning of the session, over the eligibility of women to sit as delegates, consumed nearly a week of the session, but it produced a collection of speeches rarely excelled in any deliberative body. The Conference did not admit the elect ladies to seats as delegates, but it sent the question down for settlement to the ministry and membership, and doubtless gave an impetus to this part of the "woman question" by the very conservatism of the decision. The masterly and exhaustive argument, on both sides, goes along with the appeal to the mind of the church for a decision upon the question of making woman a legislator for the church of God. In several ways which need not be now defined, it will doubtless be found that the great debate has prepared the case for the vast jury to which it goes for a verdict.

The Conference established an order of deaconesses in Methodism. Bishop Thoburn expressed the hope and faith of the church when he eloquently said that it would fill our cities with a great army of new soldiers of Christianity. It is clear that Methodism is prepared to adopt any measures which promise to increase the work placed in the hands of devout women. The new army corps will be recruited with care and the results awaited with peculiar interest.

The boldest action of the Conference was that which extends the pastoral term to five years and the term of a presiding elder to six years. The change must seriously and beneficently affect the Methodist pastorate. It multiplies the motives to thorough ministerial work, and will give increased importance and power to pastors if it is found to be practicable to keep the best half of the ministers up to a five-year term of usefulness. We believe this result may be confidently expected. The Methodist clergy have grown rapidly in trained gifts and wisely directed energy. They have a strong motive to live up to the new rule—by doing better work as they stay on beyond the old three-year limit.

The Conference confirmed the policy of its predecessor (in 1884) by sending Missionary Bishop Taylor back to Africa and electing J. M. Thoburn Missionary Bishop for India and Malaysia. These two zealous and energetic leaders lend a new interest to missionary work. The Conference still further strengthens that interest by appointing three (instead of two) missionary secretaries to gather funds for the work. And at the same time the generous purpose of the church in all mission work was shown by granting autonomy to Methodism in Japan.

A difficult problem of another nature was boldly attacked by a new device. In order to make more nearly adequate the provisions for superannuated ministers and the widows and orphans of ministers, the Conference organized a board whose business it will be to raise and disburse a great superannuated fund.

A further proof of the progressive spirit of the Conference was furnished by action looking to the future equality in the number of lay and clerical delegates in the General Conference. This question, too, goes to the Annual Conferences for decision, but it can hardly be doubted that the enlarged franchise will be granted to Methodist laymen by the ministry of the denomination.

POLITICAL TEMPER.

In nothing, perhaps, does theory differ more widely from practice than in the matter of popular elections in representative governments. According to theory, an election is an opportunity for those citizens who are granted the right of suffrage to express their views on questions of public policy; according to fact, an election is too frequently an occasion for bribery by office holders, or for uncondemned slander by

party papers or party orators. Such a perversion of a necessary part of the machinery of representative government gives rise to grave solicitude on the part of all who desire their country's highest welfare. For a number of years no political campaign has been carried through on the basis of patriotic enthusiasm in favor of a man or of earnest conviction in favor of a policy.

But the campaign upon which the country is now about to enter, promises to be conducted in a much calmer and more reasonable temper than many of its predecessors. There is no great fear as to the final result whatever may be the immediate issue. Business men are not alarmed, industries proceed very much as though this were not "election year," while the chronic grumbler finds it difficult to gain a respectful hearing. So far as we are able now to judge, the campaign will be conducted in a dignified manner and the voter will be able to cast his ballot with some degree of self-respect.

This is not only an encouraging outlook but it is an interesting fact. How is it that the campaign of the present year is raised above the level of ordinary campaigns?

In answering such a question we must, of course, for the time, forget the party to which we respectively belong, and try to look at matters as the historian living in the twentieth century will probably look at them. Adopting this mental attitude it seems that the campaign of 1888 differs from ordinary political campaigns in three particulars. In the first place, there is no unknown factor in the issue now presented to the American people. Four years ago the Democratic party had been out of power for a quarter of a century. What policy it would adopt, should it come again to power, was wholly problematic; and it was natural that an undefined fear, seizing upon the minds of many honest voters, should preclude the possibility of rational argument. Now, however, after four years of Democratic rule, the record of both parties, so far as administration is concerned, is known to all voters; and it is no longer possible to arouse unreasoning prejudices by appealing to fear based on ignorance. This is a decided gain; for until men are sure that past issues are dead, they can not think freely on issues that pertain to the future. But in the second place, the public seems to be indifferent to the personal claims of candidates, and they are on that account entering into the campaign with a coolness of temper quite unusual. It may appear strange to some, but it is nevertheless true, that a man who is personally popular is for many reasons a dangerous man in public life; for nothing perverts the judgment of the ordinary voter like personal loyalty to a party leader. Fortunately, loyalty to men will not be a marked feature in the coming campaign, and there will be, in consequence, larger opportunity for loyalty to ideas. The "hoodlum" element, also, on this account, will be of less weight than ordinarily in deciding the election, and the importance of the intelligent voter will be proportionally increased. This fact goes far in explaining the trustful confidence with which the coming campaign is regarded.

The third fact in explaining the political temper of the American people at the present time, is by far the most important. The pressure of political events has forced issues into the foreground and compelled the voters to give their attention to questions of public policy. What shall be done with the surplus revenue which threatens to destroy the republic by sowing the seeds of corruption? How may our politicians be made to recognize that public office is a public trust? These are the questions, clear-cut and simple, which make the present issue; and it is believed that the quiet earnestness which pervades the public, gives evidence of a sense of responsibility in voting, quite uncommon in American elections. Under such circumstances intelligent independence is the duty of every thinking man.

EDITOR'S NOTE-BOOK.

Early in May the Brazilian parliament passed a measure emancipating the slaves of that empire. When the news reached Dom Pedro, the emperor, who was lying near death at Milan, he is said to have revived and wept with joy, exclaiming, "I may now sing my *Nunc dimittis*!" This magnificent piece of legislation does peacefully the work which cost the United States untold loss and sorrow, and destroys the last legalized chain of bondage on the American continent. Who shall say that this bloodless revolution is not in a measure an effect of our struggle?

New York State has the honor of taking the lead in abolishing hanging, death by electricity being substituted. The measure applies to crimes committed on or after January 1, 1889. Several wise prohibitions are attached to the new law, intended to lessen the opportunity for mawkish sentiment, to keep away the curious, and to secure a practically private execution. This wise and humane action deserves to be followed by all the states. Until we have outgrown capital punishment, let us at least avoid all unnecessary cruelty and sensationalism.

Two eminent clergymen of New York City, Drs. Storrs and Hall, have just consented recently to act on municipal commissions. There is no "honor" or salary in either place; there is only opportunity for hard work and public service. Their action is in opposition to the common superstition that men of high degree must not be asked or expected to give time to affairs which can profit them nothing, but which they can profit immensely. We believe that such men are the very ones to serve the Commonwealth. Let us not forget that no less a person than John Quincy Adams was willing to serve for seventeen years in the House of Representatives after having been president of the United States.

Edward Everett Hale in an oration before the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity on its recent fifty-sixth anniversary, quoted the opinion that the great advantage of the German military service was its lesson to every young German that "he must do something for the public good." What do we substitute in America? Mr. Hale declares that we teach this lesson not only by giving an opportunity to all young men to compete for public positions, but by making all kinds of moral, humanitarian, and educational undertakings works of public importance. In short, America teaches that individual manliness, uprightness, and public spirit-ness are the best of public services.

Three tremendous experiments in law and order have been set on foot within a month. In Cincinnati two thousand three hundred saloons are ordered closed on Sundays; in St. Louis twenty-five breweries and three thousand saloons are shut up on the same day; and in Philadelphia but one thousand three hundred forty saloons are left of the over six thousand which the people formerly supported. The friends of reform who have secured these results, now have their opportunity. The success of the experiments depends upon their diligence.

Progress and the railroads go hand-in-hand and the pair seem to be making their way into all parts of the earth. A Trans-Caspian railroad has been completed to Samarcand by the Russians; a route has been surveyed through central and southern Siberia, which in five years will join the Russian capital to the Pacific; a Canadian syndicate is trying to connect the head waters of the Amazon and Para Rivers in South America; the English have shortened their mail route to China by five or ten days by connecting mail steamers with the termini of the

Canadian Pacific; and a far-seeing authority declares that "long before the French succeed in piercing the Isthmus of Panama, we shall put a railroad along the Pacific shores to Behring Strait, and with three hours' ferriage shall carry a Pullman car from New York to St. Petersburg. The Russians will build the Siberian railway to the Strait before we are there, and will stimulate us to the task."

For a year a system of profit-sharing has been in operation in the John Wanamaker's store in Philadelphia. Under this plan over one hundred thousand dollars has been paid out, above their regular salaries, to the sales-people in monthly dividends on sales in annual dividends to those who have been in the house seven years, and in establishing a pension fund for the old and sick. Mr. Wanamaker has introduced also among his employees a savings bank, a building association, a beneficial association, a women's house, classes in instruction, a library, the civil service promotion on merit, and a Saturday half-holiday. As a result he has a corps of loyal, enthusiastic, ambitious employees, who feel that the good of the house is their good, and work accordingly.

Columbia College, in New York City, ranks among the leading American universities. For twenty-four years one man, Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, has stood at its head, outlining its policy and broadening and strengthening its aims. He now resigns on account of his age and health. Dr. Barnard is a man of fine scholarship, liberal spirit, and manly public-mindedness, and he has impressed these qualities on all his educational work. Readers of THE CHAUTAUQUAN will remember him as the author of a thoughtful paper on "Republican Government under the American Constitution" in the issue for October, 1887.

The new division of the Agricultural Department devoted to the economic uses of birds and small mammals has come none too soon. The need of some authoritative utterance on this subject, was shown aptly in the last report by Dr. C. Hart Merriam, the head of the new division. It seems that in '85, Pennsylvania offered a bounty of fifty cents for every hawk, owl, weasel, or mink, killed in the state. The theory of the legislators was that these animals are destructive to poultry. The fact is that poultry constitutes but a small part of their diet, mice and insects forming the greater part. Ninety thousand dollars were paid in bounties in a year. Dr. Merriam estimates that adding to this amount the loss caused by the mice and insects, which would have been prevented had the owls and weasels been allowed to live, and comparing the sum with the worth of the poultry they probably would have destroyed, the state spent about two thousand one hundred five dollars for every one saved.

The habit of placing women prisoners under the care of men-wardens is one of the most deplorable abuses of prison management—and one of the most difficult to remove. A change, however, is making. Several inland cities have ordered police matrons and separate quarters for women prisoners; and now Governor Hill, of New York State, has signed a bill compelling New York City to send them only to stations where women are on duty.

The Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church was increased by the election of five new men at the late General Conference. A two-thirds vote was made necessary to election by the Conference instead of the majority vote which formerly prevailed. Under this new rule, Chancellor J. H. Vincent, the Revs. James N. FitzGerald, D.D., I. W. Joyce, D.D., J. P. Newman, D.D., L.L.D., and D. A. Goodsell, D.D., were elected.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church met in Philadelphia in May. It was the centennial celebration of Presbyterianism in the United States, and on the great anniversary days the delegates at the Assembly of the Southern branch of the church (then in session at Baltimore) met with the Northern Assembly. The best of good-fellowship was manifested in all the intercourse. The question of the union of the two branches was considered, but the feeling was strong that the time had not come for such a step. Church unity, temperance, and missions received careful attention from the Assembly. The resolutions in regard to temperance were especially pronounced and sweeping and included the appointment of a committee to consider the disgraceful rum traffic on the Congo. The impression produced by the gathering was that the church is in a well-organized, aggressive, and harmonious condition.

The comments which appear in this number on the *personnel* of the Canadian House of Commons make of interest certain changes which have occurred since the writing of the article. Colonel Tupper, the son of Sir Charles Tupper, has been appointed Minister of Marine and Fisheries, in place of Mr. Foster, who has been appointed Minister of Finance. Mr. Tupper is probably the youngest man who ever sat in the Dominion cabinet.

Dr. J. L. Hurlbut, the principal of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, received merited promotion from the late General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Hurlbut for some time has been connected actively with the Sunday-school work of the church, and by his services there

and the relation he has held to Chautauqua has earned wide recognition and confidence. When Chancellor Vincent was made a bishop, Dr. Hurlbut was elected to the position which the former had held so long—the secretaryship of the Sunday-school Union and Tract Society. The choice is a wise one and the best wishes of Dr. Hurlbut's host of Chautauqua friends will follow him in his new responsibility.

In May in New York a public gathering of the members of that beautiful sisterhood of service, the King's Daughters, was held. Some twenty thousand persons are wearing the silver cross and purple ribbon, which is the badge of membership. Many are the kinds of work in which they engage. There are Sisters' Tens, Mothers' Tens, Widows' Tens, and Old Maids' Tens, Happy Workers' Tens, the Sunbeam Tens of little ones, Love Tens, and Hold-the-Tongue Tens. The King's Daughters are working for home and foreign missions, educating men for the ministry, engaged in hospital work, fruit and flower missions, kindergartens, day nurseries, colored homes, tenement houses, fresh-air fund, and countless small kindnesses which add as much to the sum of human happiness as greater charities.

The exhibition in the Paris Salon in the past spring had a corner devoted to Victor Hugo's artistic work. There was a feature of it which recalled vividly the exceeding truth of that honest platitude, "Where there is a will there is a way." If Hugo wished to make a sketch, no lack of material ever prevented him. In his collection are drawings made with common writing fluid, with milk and coffee, and even with a blunt stick dipped in mud and water.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES FOR JULY, 1888.

THE SUN.—Will be eclipsed (partially) for the second time this year, on the 8th of the month; but the eclipse will be visible only in the Indian Ocean and the southwestern extremity of Australia. On the 1st, rises at 4:33, and sets at 7:34; on the 11th, rises at 4:40, and sets at 7:31; on the 21st, rises at 4:48, and sets at 7:25; day's length decreases 42 minutes; is farthest from the earth, on the 3rd, at 2:00 p. m.

THE MOON.—Is totally eclipsed for the second time during the year, beginning on the 22nd, at 10:46 p. m., totality beginning 59 minutes later; middle of eclipse at 12:36 a. m. on the 23rd; totality ends at 1:28 a. m.; and the eclipse ends at 2:26 a. m. on the same date, magnitude of eclipse, 1.825. The moon presents the following phases: becomes new on the 9th, at 1:08 a. m.; enters first quarter on the 16th, at 7:04 a. m.; is full on the 23rd, at 12:37 a. m.; enters last quarter on the 30th, at 3:21 p. m.; is farthest from the earth on the 3rd, at 5:18 p. m., and again on the 31st, at 12:54 p. m.; is nearest the earth on the 19th, at noon; rises on the 1st, at 12:09 a. m.; sets on the 11th, at 9:20 p. m.; sets on the 21st, at 3:01 a. m.

MERCURY.—Has a retrograde motion of $9^{\circ} 10' 15''$ up to the 19th, and from that date to the end of the month, a direct motion of $8^{\circ} 13' 45''$; on the 1st, rises at 5:45 a. m., and sets at 7:55 p. m.; on the 11th, rises at 4:43 a. m., and sets at 6:49 p. m.; on the 21st, rises at 3:44 a. m., and sets at 6:02 p. m.; diameter decreases from $11''.4$ on the 1st, to $7''$ on the 31st; on the 8th, at midnight, Earth, Mercury, and Sun are in line in the order named; on the 9th, at 12:14 a. m., is $3^{\circ} 35'$ south of the moon; on the 19th, at 3:00 p. m., is stationary; on the 29th, at 2:00 a. m., is at its greatest western elongation ($19^{\circ} 31'$).

VENUS.—Has a direct motion of $40^{\circ} 22' 30''$; on the 1st, rises at 4:24 a. m., and sets at 7:18 p. m.; on the 11th, rises at 4:42 a. m., and sets at 7:28 p. m.; on the 21st, rises at 5:03 a. m., and sets at 7:33 p. m.; diameter increases from $9''.8$ on the 1st, to $10''$ on the 31st; on the 8th, at 12:09 a. m., is $1^{\circ} 57'$ north of the moon; on the 11th, at 2:00 p. m., is in superior conjunc-

tion with the sun, that is, Earth, Sun, and Venus are in the same line in the order named; on the 23rd, at 11:00 p. m., is nearest the sun; on the 27th, at 8:00 a. m., is $35'$ north of Saturn.

MARS.—Has a direct motion of $13^{\circ} 51'$; on the 1st, rises at 1:04 p. m., and sets on the 2nd, at 12:04 a. m.; on the 11th, rises at 12:47 p. m., and sets at 11:35 p. m.; on the 21st, rises at 12:32 p. m., and sets at 11:06 p. m.; diameter on the 1st, $10''.7$, on the 31st, $9''$; on the 16th, at 7:59 a. m., is $6^{\circ} 40'$ south of the moon; on the 22nd, at 2:00 p. m., is 90° east of the sun.

JUPITER.—Has a retrograde motion of $40^{\circ} 15''$; on the 1st, rises at 4:06 p. m., and sets on the 2nd, at 1:52 a. m.; rises on the 11th, at 3:25 p. m., and sets on the 12th, at 1:11 a. m.; on the 21st, rises at 2:44 p. m., and sets on the 22nd, at 12:30 a. m.; on the 18th, at 11:30 a. m., is $4^{\circ} 05'$ south of the moon; diameter on the 1st, $41''.2$; on the 31st, $48''$.

SATURN.—Has a direct motion of $3^{\circ} 59' 30''$; on the 1st, rises at 6:45 a. m., and sets at 9:03 p. m.; on the 11th, rises at 6:12 a. m., and sets at 8:28 p. m.; on the 21st, rises at 5:39 a. m., and sets at 7:53 p. m.; diameter on the 1st, $15''.6$, on the 31st, $15''.4$; on the 10th, at 2:36 p. m., is $1'$ north of the moon.

URANUS.—Has a direct motion of $39'$; is an evening star, setting on the 1st, 11th, and 21st, at 11:52, 11:14, and 10:35 p. m., respectively; diameter, on the 1st, $3''.6$, on the 31st, $3''.5$; on the 4th, at 4:00 p. m., is 90° east of the sun; on the 15th, at 9:18 a. m., is $4^{\circ} 40'$ south of the moon.

NEPTUNE.—Has a direct motion of $48'$; is a morning star, rising on the 1st, 11th, and 21st, at 2:11, 1:32, and 12:54 a. m., respectively; diameter, $2''.6$; on the 5th, at 5:34 a. m., is $2^{\circ} 58'$ north of the moon.

OCCULTATIONS (Moon).—On the 3rd (*Xi*)³ *Ceti*, beginning at 1:56, and ending at 2:54 a. m.; on the 21st, *o Sagittarii*, beginning at 5:32 and ending at 6:33 p. m.; on the 24th, *30 Capricorni*, beginning at 1:05, and ending at 2:24 a. m. (All Washington Mean Time.)

EDITOR'S NOTE-BOOK.

Early in May the Brazilian parliament passed a measure emancipating the slaves of that empire. When the news reached Dom Pedro, the emperor, who was lying near death at Milan, he is said to have revived and wept with joy, exclaiming, "I may now sing my *Nunc dimittis*!" This magnificent piece of legislation does peacefully the work which cost the United States untold loss and sorrow, and destroys the last legalized chain of bondage on the American continent. Who shall say that this bloodless revolution is not in a measure an effect of our struggle?

New York State has the honor of taking the lead in abolishing hanging, death by electricity being substituted. The measure applies to crimes committed on or after January 1, 1889. Several wise prohibitions are attached to the new law, intended to lessen the opportunity for mawkish sentiment, to keep away the curious, and to secure a practically private execution. This wise and humane action deserves to be followed by all the states. Until we have outgrown capital punishment, let us at least avoid all unnecessary cruelty and sensationalism.

Two eminent clergymen of New York City, Drs. Storrs and Hall, have just consented recently to act on municipal commissions. There is no "honor" or salary in either place; there is only opportunity for hard work and public service. Their action is in opposition to the common superstition that men of high degree must not be asked or expected to give time to affairs which can profit them nothing, but which they can profit immensely. We believe that such men are the very ones to serve the Commonwealth. Let us not forget that no less a person than John Quincy Adams was willing to serve for seventeen years in the House of Representatives after having been president of the United States.

Edward Everett Hale in an oration before the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity on its recent fifty-sixth anniversary, quoted the opinion that the great advantage of the German military service was its lesson to every young German that "he must do something for the public good." What do we substitute in America? Mr. Hale declares that we teach this lesson not only by giving an opportunity to all young men to compete for public positions, but by making all kinds of moral, humanitarian, and educational undertakings works of public importance. In short, America teaches that individual manliness, uprightness, and public spiritedness are the best of public services.

Three tremendous experiments in law and order have been set on foot within a month. In Cincinnati two thousand three hundred saloons are ordered closed on Sundays; in St. Louis twenty-five breweries and three thousand saloons are shut up on the same day; and in Philadelphia but one thousand three hundred forty saloons are left of the over six thousand which the people formerly supported. The friends of reform who have secured these results, now have their opportunity. The success of the experiments depends upon their diligence.

Progress and the railroads go hand-in-hand and the pair seem to be making their way into all parts of the earth. A Trans-Caspian railroad has been completed to Samarcand by the Russians; a route has been surveyed through central and southern Siberia, which in five years will join the Russian capital to the Pacific; a Canadian syndicate is trying to connect the head waters of the Amazon and Para Rivers in South America; the English have shortened their mail route to China by five or ten days by connecting mail steamers with the termini of the

Canadian Pacific; and a far-seeing authority declares that "long before the French succeed in piercing the Isthmus of Panama, we shall put a railroad along the Pacific shores to Behring Strait, and with three hours' ferriage shall carry a Pullman car from New York to St. Petersburg. The Russians will build the Siberian railway to the Strait before we are there, and will stimulate us to the task."

For a year a system of profit-sharing has been in operation in the John Wanamaker's store in Philadelphia. Under this plan over one hundred thousand dollars has been paid out, above their regular salaries, to the sales-people in monthly dividends on sales in annual dividends to those who have been in the house seven years, and in establishing a pension fund for the old and sick. Mr. Wanamaker has introduced also among his employees a savings bank, a building association, a beneficial association, a women's house, classes in instruction, a library, the civil service promotion on merit, and a Saturday half-holiday. As a result he has a corps of loyal, enthusiastic, ambitious employees, who feel that the good of the house is their good, and work accordingly.

Columbia College, in New York City, ranks among the leading American universities. For twenty-four years one man, Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, has stood at its head, outlining its policy and broadening and strengthening its aims. He now resigns on account of his age and health. Dr. Barnard is a man of fine scholarship, liberal spirit, and manly public-mindedness, and he has impressed these qualities on all his educational work. Readers of THE CHAUTAUQUAN will remember him as the author of a thoughtful paper on "Republican Government under the American Constitution" in the issue for October, 1887.

The new division of the Agricultural Department devoted to the economic uses of birds and small mammals has come none too soon. The need of some authoritative utterance on this subject, was shown aptly in the last report by Dr. C. Hart Merriam, the head of the new division. It seems that in '85, Pennsylvania offered a bounty of fifty cents for every hawk, owl, weasel, or mink, killed in the state. The theory of the legislators was that these animals are destructive to poultry. The fact is that poultry constitutes but a small part of their diet, mice and insects forming the greater part. Ninety thousand dollars were paid in bounties in a year. Dr. Merriam estimates that adding to this amount the loss caused by the mice and insects, which would have been prevented had the owls and weasels been allowed to live, and comparing the sum with the worth of the poultry they probably would have destroyed, the state spent about two thousand one hundred five dollars for every one saved.

The habit of placing women prisoners under the care of men-wardens is one of the most deplorable abuses of prison management—and one of the most difficult to remove. A change, however, is making. Several inland cities have ordered police matrons and separate quarters for women prisoners; and now Governor Hill, of New York State, has signed a bill compelling New York City to send them only to stations where women are on duty.

The Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church was increased by the election of five new men at the late General Conference. A two-thirds vote was made necessary to election by the Conference instead of the majority vote which formerly prevailed. Under this new rule, Chancellor J. H. Vincent, the Revs. James N. Fitzgerald, D.D., I. W. Joyce, D.D., J. P. Newman, D.D., L.L.D., and D. A. Goodsell, D.D., were elected.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church met in Philadelphia in May. It was the centennial celebration of Presbyterianism in the United States, and on the great anniversary days the delegates at the Assembly of the Southern branch of the church (then in session at Baltimore) met with the Northern Assembly. The best of good-fellowship was manifested in all the intercourse. The question of the union of the two branches was considered, but the feeling was strong that the time had not come for such a step. Church unity, temperance, and missions received careful attention from the Assembly. The resolutions in regard to temperance were especially pronounced and sweeping and included the appointment of a committee to consider the disgraceful rum traffic on the Congo. The impression produced by the gathering was that the church is in a well-organized, aggressive, and harmonious condition.

The comments which appear in this number on the *personnel* of the Canadian House of Commons make of interest certain changes which have occurred since the writing of the article. Colonel Tupper, the son of Sir Charles Tupper, has been appointed Minister of Marine and Fisheries, in place of Mr. Foster, who has been appointed Minister of Finance. Mr. Tupper is probably the youngest man who ever sat in the Dominion cabinet.

Dr. J. L. Hurlbut, the principal of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, received merited promotion from the late General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Hurlbut for some time has been connected actively with the Sunday-school work of the church, and by his services there

and the relation he has held to Chautauqua has earned wide recognition and confidence. When Chancellor Vincent was made a bishop, Dr. Hurlbut was elected to the position which the former had held so long—the secretaryship of the Sunday-school Union and Tract Society. The choice is a wise one and the best wishes of Dr. Hurlbut's host of Chautauqua friends will follow him in his new responsibility.

In May in New York a public gathering of the members of that beautiful sisterhood of service, the King's Daughters, was held. Some twenty thousand persons are wearing the silver cross and purple ribbon, which is the badge of membership. Many are the kinds of work in which they engage. There are Sisters' Tens, Mothers' Tens, Widows' Tens, and Old Maids' Tens, Happy Workers' Tens, the Sunbeam Tens of little ones, Love Tens, and Hold-the-Tongue Tens. The King's Daughters are working for home and foreign missions, educating men for the ministry, engaged in hospital work, fruit and flower missions, kindergartens, day nurseries, colored homes, tenement houses, fresh-air fund, and countless small kindnesses which add as much to the sum of human happiness as greater charities.

The exhibition in the Paris Salon in the past spring had a corner devoted to Victor Hugo's artistic work. There was a feature of it which recalled vividly the exceeding truth of that honest platitude, "Where there is a will there is a way." If Hugo wished to make a sketch, no lack of material ever prevented him. In his collection are drawings made with common writing fluid, with milk and coffee, and even with a blunt stick dipped in mud and water.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES FOR JULY, 1888.

THE SUN.—Will be eclipsed (partially) for the second time this year, on the 8th of the month; but the eclipse will be visible only in the Indian Ocean and the southwestern extremity of Australia. On the 1st, rises at 4:33, and sets at 7:34; on the 11th, rises at 4:40, and sets at 7:31; on the 21st, rises at 4:48, and sets at 7:25; day's length decreases 42 minutes; is farthest from the earth, on the 3rd, at 2:00 p. m.

THE MOON.—Is totally eclipsed for the second time during the year, beginning on the 22nd, at 10:46 p. m., totality beginning 59 minutes later; middle of eclipse at 12:36 a. m. on the 23rd; totality ends at 1:28 a. m.; and the eclipse ends at 2:26 a. m. on the same date, magnitude of eclipse, 1.825. The moon presents the following phases: becomes new on the 9th, at 1:08 a. m.; enters first quarter on the 16th, at 7:04 a. m.; is full on the 23rd, at 12:37 a. m.; enters last quarter on the 30th, at 3:21 p. m.; is farthest from the earth on the 3rd, at 5:18 p. m., and again on the 31st, at 12:54 p. m.; is nearest the earth on the 19th, at noon; rises on the 1st, at 12:09 a. m.; sets on the 11th, at 9:20 p. m.; sets on the 21st, at 3:01 a. m.

MERCURY.—Has a retrograde motion of $9^{\circ} 10' 15''$ up to the 19th, and from that date to the end of the month, a direct motion of $8^{\circ} 13' 45''$; on the 1st, rises at 5:45 a. m., and sets at 7:55 p. m.; on the 11th, rises at 4:43 a. m., and sets at 6:49 p. m.; on the 21st, rises at 3:44 a. m., and sets at 6:02 p. m.; diameter decreases from $11''.4$ on the 1st, to $7''$ on the 31st; on the 8th, at midnight, Earth, Mercury, and Sun are in line in the order named; on the 9th, at 12:14 a. m., is $3^{\circ} 35'$ south of the moon; on the 19th, at 3:00 p. m., is stationary; on the 29th, at 2:00 a. m., is at its greatest western elongation ($19^{\circ} 31'$).

VENUS.—Has a direct motion of $40^{\circ} 22' 30''$; on the 1st, rises at 4:24 a. m., and sets at 7:18 p. m.; on the 11th, rises at 4:42 a. m., and sets at 7:28 p. m.; on the 21st, rises at 5:03 a. m., and sets at 7:33 p. m.; diameter increases from $9''.8$ on the 1st, to $10''$ on the 31st; on the 8th, at 12:09 a. m., is $1^{\circ} 57'$ north of the moon; on the 11th, at 2:00 p. m., is in superior conjunc-

tion with the sun, that is, Earth, Sun, and Venus are in the same line in the order named; on the 23rd, at 11:00 p. m., is nearest the sun; on the 27th, at 8:00 a. m., is $35'$ north of Saturn.

MARS.—Has a direct motion of $13^{\circ} 51'$; on the 1st, rises at 1:04 p. m., and sets on the 2nd, at 12:04 a. m.; on the 11th, rises at 12:47 p. m., and sets at 11:35 p. m.; on the 21st, rises at 12:32 p. m., and sets at 11:06 p. m.; diameter on the 1st, $10''.7$, on the 31st, $9''$; on the 16th, at 7:59 a. m., is $6^{\circ} 40'$ south of the moon; on the 22nd, at 2:00 p. m., is 90° east of the sun.

JUPITER.—Has a retrograde motion of $40' 15''$; on the 1st, rises at 4:06 p. m., and sets on the 2nd, at 1:52 a. m.; rises on the 11th, at 3:25 p. m., and sets on the 12th, at 1:11 a. m.; on the 21st, rises at 2:44 p. m., and sets on the 22nd, at 12:30 a. m.; on the 18th, at 11:30 a. m., is $4^{\circ} 05'$ south of the moon; diameter on the 1st, $41''.2$; on the 31st, $38''$.

SATURN.—Has a direct motion of $3^{\circ} 59' 30''$; on the 1st, rises at 6:45 a. m., and sets at 9:03 p. m.; on the 11th, rises at 6:12 a. m., and sets at 8:28 p. m.; on the 21st, rises at 5:39 a. m., and sets at 7:53 p. m.; diameter on the 1st, $15''.6$, on the 31st, $15''.4$; on the 10th, at 2:36 p. m., is $1'$ north of the moon.

URANUS.—Has a direct motion of $39'$; is an evening star, setting on the 1st, 11th, and 21st, at 11:52, 11:14, and 10:35 p. m., respectively; diameter, on the 1st, $3''.6$, on the 31st, $3''.5$; on the 4th, at 4:00 p. m., is 90° east of the sun; on the 15th, at 9:18 a. m., is $4^{\circ} 40'$ south of the moon.

NEPTUNE.—Has a direct motion of $48'$; is a morning star, rising on the 1st, 11th, and 21st, at 2:11, 1:32, and 12:54 a. m., respectively; diameter, $2''.6$; on the 5th, at 5:34 a. m., is $2^{\circ} 58'$ north of the moon.

OCCULTATIONS (Moon).—On the 3rd (*Xi*)² *Ceti*, beginning at 1:56, and ending at 2:54 a. m.; on the 21st, *o Sagittarii*, beginning at 5:32 and ending at 6:33 p. m.; on the 24th, *30 Capricorni*, beginning at 1:05, and ending at 2:24 a. m. (All Washington Mean Time.)

THE QUESTION TABLE.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS IN THE CHAUTAUQUAN FOR JUNE.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. \$465,327,888. 2. 107,682,209 tons of 2,000 lbs. This is exclusive of colliery consumption. 3. The Lake Superior region and the Cornwall mines of Pennsylvania. 4. Their rapid development, without a precedent in this country in the magnitude of the results obtained. 5. California. It is produced on a small scale in Utah. 6. Tennessee. 7. Borax. 8. Buhrstones, grindstones, corundum, novaculite, and infusorial earth. 9. Along the shores of Lake Erie, extending east and west of Cleveland and inland to Marietta, Ohio. Also on the shores of Lake Huron, above Detroit. 10. Building stone, brick, tile, lime, cement. 11. The Connellsville district of South-western Pennsylvania. 12. In the Trenton limestones of Ohio and the Paleozoic strata of the Upper Coal Measures of Pennsylvania. 13. About 15,000,000 cubic feet. 14. That of the Trenton rocks of North-eastern Ohio. Though this limestone was known to carry some petroleum, there had never been any thing to warrant a belief in the existence of such quantities. 15. Manganese. 16. In Colorado. This stone is of an opaque white and possesses the property of becoming transparent when water is dropped slowly upon it. 17. In the Black Hills. 18. In Camden, New Jersey. 19. Michigan, New York, Ohio, West Virginia, Louisiana, California, Utah. 20. New York. 21. From minerals: ochre, umber, sienna, metallic paint (iron oxide mixed with earth), barytes, terra alba, whiting, Paris white, ultramarine, graphite; from metals: white lead, zinc white, oxides of lead, vermilion, and a few others. 22. Ohio and Michigan. 23. Mount Mica, Maine, and Stony Point, North Carolina. 24. Some of them enclose a pebble moving in liquid. 25. Those of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Ticonderoga, N. Y., and of the Plumbago Mining Co., Byers, Pa.

BOTANY—V.

1. It is an aggregation of immense quantities of a minute alga called *Prodococcus nivalis*. 2. Because many of the long-tongued insects are nocturnal, and the perfume and light color attract them. 3. The tips of the fronds strike root where they touch the ground, and new fronds are formed; these again form new plants, and so on. 4. No; each species turns in a special direction, some toward the sun, others away from it. 5. Because it closes its petals when rain is coming, and in fair weather opens at 7 a. m., and closes at 2 p. m. 6. For the sake of fertilization; for example, "the catkin-bearing plants are chiefly wind-fertilized. They have the stamens on one tree and the pistils on another, and the wind blowing through the naked boughs is almost sure to carry a grain or two of pollen from one tree to the other." 7. By Dr. Franklin. It is said he saw an imported whisk of it, and while examining it, found a seed, which he took and planted, and from this has come the present production. 8. The nuts are in four cells; each cell containing six or eight nuts, and all are covered by a spherical case. 9. They serve as guides to them, for they converge toward the nectaries at the base of the stamens and pistils. 10. The fruit of a grass; they are used for rosary beads. 11. Blue or purple. 12. On the spadix; it is entirely covered with yellow blossoms. 13. The tuber; the part eaten is an underground stem, enlarged by the storing up of starch. 14. Buttercups. 15. "They are less beautiful than our own, but more abundant and noticeable; and more closely associated with the country life of the people. They make up in abundance, what they lack in beauty."

GERMANY.

1. 1871. The Articles of Confederation between the North German States, and the treaties by which the Grand Duchies of Baden and Hesse and the Kingdoms of Bavaria and Württemberg entered the league during the Franco-Prussian War. 2. Versailles. 3. In the Prussian Crown and the Federal Council, but the concurrence of the Reichstag is necessary to the exercise of certain functions. 4. The Reichstag, or Diet of the Realm, and the Bundesrath, or Federal Council. The latter represents the individual states, the former, the German nation. 5. The sixty-two members of the Bundesrath are appointed by the governments of the individual states for each session; the three hundred ninety-seven members of the Reichstag are elected by uni-

versal suffrage and by ballot for a term of three years. Annually. The Emperor. 6. It must receive a majority of the votes in each house, the assent of the Emperor, and the countersign of the Chancellor. 7. Prince Otto von Bismarck. 8. The Bundesrath, and as its representative he has a right to interpose in the deliberations of the Reichstag. 9. President of the Council of Ministers, President of the Federal Council, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Prussian Minister of Commerce. 10. Count von Moltke. 11. The five hundredth of the University of Heidelberg. 12. Emperors of Germany, Austria, and Russia. 13. Friendly relations were renewed, and agreement made of vigorous common action against conspirators and revolutionists. 14. A treaty binding Austria and Germany for offensive and defensive purposes in case of war. 15. Between Germany and Italy that if France attack either country the other shall send an army of 300,000 men to the French frontier. 16. During the discussion of the Septennate Bill, Bismarck several times declared it must be passed containing the seven years clause or the Reichstag be dissolved. The Reichstag adopted the amendment limiting the duration of the bill to three years. Bismarck at once drew from his pocket and read an imperial message dissolving the Reichstag. 17. As finally passed on March 11, 468,400 men exclusive of one year volunteers. The cavalry, 465 squadrons, infantry, 534 battalions, field artillery, 364 batteries. 18. The stringent proposals for expatriation were stricken out and the existing laws were continued for two years longer. 19. To ensure the passage of the Military Loan Bill. 20. It increased the army 70,000 men, and authorized an expenditure of \$70,000,000. 21. Alsace-Lorraine. 22. The Death of William I. and the accession of Frederick III. 23. To make Germany the center of peace and foster her welfare. 24. To represent the Emperor in official business in case the Emperor is unable to act for himself. 25. Princess Victoria of Germany and Prince Alexander of Battenberg.

FRANCE.

1. On September 4, 1870, by Leon Gambetta. 2. Two. 3. That of Napoleon III. 4. Louis Adolph Thiers; he has had three successors, Marshal MacMahon, elected in 1873, Jules Grévy in 1879, and M. Sadi-Carnot, in 1887. 5. The Franco-Prussian War. 6. Marshal Bazaine. 7. On September 5, 1873. 8. In a balloon. 9. Seven years. 10. The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. 11. Senators for nine years; deputies for four years. 12. In 1884. As vacancies occur among the life senators, the places are filled by others elected by the departments for nine years. 13. Those of his son-in-law, M. Wilson. 14. M. Floquet. 15. That he shall belong to the active army five years; to the active army reserve four years, to the territorial army five years, and to the territorial army reserve six years—making in all twenty years of military service to be given between the ages of twenty and forty years. 16. Algeria. 17. The establishment of a protectorate over Tunis. 18. The refusal of China to recognize the French Treaty of 1874, which opened Tonquin to Foreign commerce, and placed European interests in Anam under the protection of France. 19. One exiling them from France and her territories. 20. January 9, 1873, at Chiselhurst, England. 21. Count de Chambord. 22. The destruction of the Bastille. 23. A French poet and communist. She took an active part during the Commune of Paris, was exiled for twelve years to New Caledonia; after her return was put into prison, and since her release has been speaking publicly for the communists. 24. Jules Ferry. 25. General Boulanger.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. 12,516 miles of new main track. 2. Edinburgh, Oxford, Cambridge. 3. Bourgeois, brevier, nonpareil. 4. Jackson. 5. Near Georgetown, Colorado. The railroad crosses itself by means of a bridge three hundred feet long, and eighty-six feet high, built on a sharp curvature. 6. A dispute arose between the people of Pennsylvania and Delaware regarding it, which was settled by describing the arc of a circle with Newcastle as a center. 7. From the peculiarly dark foliage of the dense growth of pines with which they are covered. 8. Governor Merton of Nebraska. 9. Ignatius Loyola, founder of the order of Jesuits. 10. In Burgos, Toledo, and Seville.

TALK ABOUT BOOKS.

A substantial addition to American history has been made by Mr. Lucien Carr in his history of the State of Missouri.* From its earliest exploration, down through its alternate domination by the French and the Spanish, through its vicissitudes as a part of the Louisiana Purchase, and its eventful records both as a territory and as a state, no trace of information regarding it has been left unsearched. With no one state have questions of greater national import been connected than with Missouri, and in his treatment of these, the author has shown a complete familiarity with all the arguments, fine discriminating power, and clear and unbiased judgment in his deductions.

* Missouri. By Lucien Carr. In the Series of American Commonwealths. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin, and Company. Price, \$1.25.

"The Old Northwest"* gives the full history of that region of the United States which next after the thirteen original states possesses the greatest interest for Americans. The long struggle for its possession between France and England, involving the vexed question of the ownership of the Mississippi; the great part it played in the Revolution; and the final separation of it into states which were incorporated in the Union, form the chief topics of the book. Prof. Hinsdale has been untiring in his efforts at collecting the materials,—Indian legends, old French records, and every available source of information having been carefully examined. The result is a well-substantiated and accurate history written in a clear and pleasing manner.

* The Old Northwest. By B. A. Hinsdale, Ph.D. New York: Townsend Mac Coun.

A series of little books treating of some well-defined period of English history and compiled from the writings of persons living during the period, is among the latest productions offered in the book market. In "Strongbow's Conquest of Ireland,"* the circumstances leading up to the event and its full history are graphically set forth in strong, brief excerpts translated from Latin, or modernized from Old English. Several poems, and many of the Irish legends and superstitions in their original form, are to be found among the selections. In the "Notes" and the "Appendix" sketches of the different authors are found, and all obscure references are explained. The same general plan is pursued in the equally engaging book, "Simon de Montfort and his Cause."

The third edition of Dr. Shield's well-known "Philosophia Ultima; or Science of Sciences"† has recently been issued in a revised and abridged form, better adapted to the wants of the general reader. The arguments upon which the book is based are, that religion and science are related logically, historically, and practically; and that these relations, extensive, complicated, and vital, should be entirely harmonious. It is pointed out how in the earliest ages bigotry crept into religious belief, and sophistry into philosophical reasoning, and how they have served through all successive periods to widen the distances between these two powers. From his high stand-point of faith and hope the author turns from this retrospective view to look into the future and sees as the peacemaker the true philosophy. The different systems of philosophy are passed in review and the reasons for their failure shown; but this one which is to succeed is the perfect or the Final Philosophy—the *Philosophia Ultima*. The book is a striking one, full of imagery, logic, power, and interest.

Count Tolstoi in his volume entitled "Life,"‡ starts out in the Preface with making a beautiful comparison of life to a mill; and the part of each individual in it, who tries to grasp its meaning, is likened to that of a miller. The author carefully reviews the definitions of life given by different philosophers through the ages, ending with that of Christ, which sums up all the others: "Life is love toward God and our neighbor." It is a clear, strong, and helpful book, and shows the great Russian writer at his best.

Common sense says that freedom to think, to speak, to act, is not of the masculine gender. If Miss Willard in her discussion of "Woman in the Pulpit"§ had only common sense to meet, her emphatic, bright, and sensible arguments would carry conviction at once. But, unfortunately, in the mind to which that superstition—subjugation of the woman—clings, it is not common sense or the sense of justice, or the spirit of the times which speaks—it is precedent, custom, literal interpretation—excellent things to serve the mind but too narrow to rule it. The way in which Miss Willard meets all the objections is witty, wise, and original. Her book has little of the exasperated tone so natural to advocates of advanced theories, a kindly railery taking its place.

Though Dr. Patton in writing on the "Natural Resources of the United States,"¶ makes no effort to throw his subject into striking lights, he has produced a book most astonishing to the uninitiated. Dr. Patton has not written an exhaustive treatise by any means. He avoids all technicalities. His plan of treating the different topics considered, varies. His work is not a book of reference but it is an interesting, well-written, and suggestive book of facts, mainly statistical and historical though frequently merely odd or rare. As a popularized account his book is attractive, useful, and trustworthy.

"In Nesting Time"‡ is a charming study of bird life. Divided into short chapters, each one a complete sketch, the book is a delightful and satisfactory one, especially adapted for summer reading, and for picking up at odd moments. The nature and habits of many of the various feathered inhabitants of the United States have been closely observed by this author so sympathetic that she has learned how to lure from them their greatest secrets; and these she discloses to others, unable or unwilling to find them out for themselves, through the pages of her informal, vivacious, and fascinating volume.

The character of the enjoyment experienced in reading Whipple's "Outlooks on Society, Literature and Politics"*** can best be described by comparing it to a spirited drive on a sunny morning through a charming and productive country with the most delightful of companions. The short chapters present in rapid succession a great variety of views. Perfect command over the language is shown by the niceties of expression which make easily perceptible to others the most delicate distinctions in his minute observations. The surprise at the sudden turns, which the critic makes with the greatest facility,

from the domains of the economist to those of the man of affairs, and those of the philosopher, the politician, and the *litterateur*, is only equaled by the surprise awakened by his accurate and detailed knowledge of each. His earnestness leads him alike into quick sympathy with all that from his point of observation shows itself worthy, and into scathing denunciation of the base.

Among the few noteworthy collections of recent verse are the two volumes* by Margaret J. Preston. Their contents show a great variety of subjects which are treated with sureness of touch and a thorough command of metrical resources. The ballads are fine specimens of ringing verse, breathing the dauntless spirit of our forefathers whose deeds they commemorate; the religious poems are full of the strength and serenity of faith; the sonnets are conspicuous for true poetic feeling and perfection of form; and the group of sketches entitled "Childhood of the Old Masters" have a unique originality that is not the least of their charms.—Mrs. Cooke's "Poems"† are of almost uniform excellence. They are characterized by grace and refinement of expression rather than force, although a latent vigor occasionally asserts itself and most acceptably. The sonnet entitled "Dead Love" and the specimen of blank verse, "The New Sangreal," have especial merit, and the handful of translations from the Hebrew and the French are exceedingly well done.

The author of "Negro Myths"‡ presents a gift of rare value to the student of dialect and folk-lore. The myths of the plantations in the swamp-regions of Georgia and the Carolinas are here preserved in the speech of the negro of that quarter, which is reproduced to the life. A complete glossary is annexed.—The negroes of another portion of the South are portrayed in the dialect poems, "Befo' de War."§ The characteristics of these interesting people with their strange mixture of superstition, humor, self-conceit, tenderness, and loyalty, are brought out with incomparable skill. It is a matter of regret that the two authors of the collection are so unequally represented in the number selected from the poems of each.

With the same artistic imagination, delicate stroke, and skill of the practiced workman as the silversmiths of Rome, which Mr. Crawford interestingly describes in "Marzio's Crucifix,"¶ has he himself chiseled out the character of Marzio, an Italian socialist who desires the overthrow of all social principle, and who believes it no crime to murder for an idea. His brother, a priest, stands to him as a representative of the established order of things, and for that reason to be hated. The first step to free himself from despotism is the taking of his brother's life. With accurate touch the writer traces Marzio's train of reasoning, the details of his design, and his reflections just after failing in his intention. The delineation of the character of Marzio is a most effective portrayal of a man whose nature is in conflict with itself. This, the first number of Macmillan's Summer Reading Library, gives promise of an excellent line of books for summer readers.

Few characters of fiction can compare with Valdés' beautiful creation of the pure, unselfish child-wife, Maximina.‡ The simple story of wedded love is told with much tenderness and pathos, but the phase of Spanish life used as a background is wrought out with unpleasant minuteness of detail. The strength of the book lies in the skill with which the author depicts Maximina's unconscious influence over her husband as indicated in his growth of character.

When such a writer as Edgar Fawcett takes up a subject, even such a common one as intemperance, it commands attention; and "A Man's Will"*** is a temperance novel that must find its way to a new class of readers of such works. The story is placed in New York City, and families of high social positions are the sufferers. The interest centers around one household: the father by the weakness of his will and aided by a physician, the "pink of politeness," who says, "Drink like a gentleman," dies from the effects of such drinking; the son starts on the same course, but by exerting his will and aided by a physician who insists that the results of drinking can be only evil, overcomes the desire and saves himself. A book that has the following reasons for its being, can not but be forceful, true, and convincing: Mr. Fawcett says: "I have seen many instances of the disastrous effects of drink upon young men of good families and position. I know what it is, for I have lost three intimate friends through intemperance. I have at one time and another seen much of the darker side of New York social life, and I shall write from my own experience and knowledge. Incidentally, the vicious and dissipated lives led by many young students at our city colleges is touched upon."

* Colonial Ballads, Sonnets and Other Verse. By Margaret J. Preston. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin and Co. Price, \$1.25.

† For Love's Sake. Poems of Faith and Comfort. By Margaret J. Preston. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph and Company.

‡ Poems. By Rose Terry Cooke. New York: William S. Gottsberger. Price, \$1.50.

§ Negro Myths from the Georgia Coast. By Charles C. Jones, Jr., LL.D. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin and Co. Price, \$1.00.

¶ Befo' de War. Echoes in Negro Dialect. By A. C. Gordon and Thomas Nelson Page. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

‡ Marzio's Crucifix. By F. Marion Crawford. New York: Macmillan & Co. Price, paper, 50 cts.

‡ Maximina. By Don Armando Palacio Valdés. Translated from the Spanish by Nathan Haskell Dole. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell and Co. Price, \$1.50.

*** A Man's Will. A Novel. By Edgar Fawcett. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. Price, \$1.50.

* Strongbow's Conquest of Ireland. Arranged by Francis Pierrepont Barnard, M. A. Simon de Montfort and his Cause. Arranged by the Rev. W. H. Hutton, M. A. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price of each, 75 cts.

† Philosophia Ultima; or Science of the Sciences. Vol. I. By Charles Woodruff Shields, D.D., LL.D. Professor in Princeton College. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, \$3.00.

‡ Life. By Count Lyof N. Tolstoi. Translated by Isabel F. Hapgood. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. Price, \$1.25.

§ Woman in the Pulpit. By Frances E. Willard. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.

¶ Natural Resources of the United States. By Jacob Harris Patton, M. A., Ph.D. D. Appleton & Co. New York: 1888. Price, \$3.00.

‡ In Nesting Time. By Oliver Thorne Miller. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin, and Company. Price, \$1.25.

*** Outlooks on Society, Literature and Politics. By Edwin Percy Whipple. Boston: Ticknor and Company. Price, \$1.50.

The monstrousness of Mormonism is vividly depicted in "Esther the Gentile," a story which sets forth the tenets and practices of this church. The cunningness of the designing leaders, the touching suffering of a few for faith's sake, the wives who are martyrs to this immoral despotism, and the hideousness of it all, the author makes into a strong and intense book.

An inviting glimpse of life at the Nebraska Chautauqua Assembly is furnished by Anna E. Hahn's, "Summer Assembly Days." In an easy, narrative style are given amusing incidents of tent-life, abstracts of many of the lectures and sermons delivered during the sixth annual session, and chatty accounts of the Assembly workers. The characters of the story are interesting and well sustained, making withal a very readable and bright little book.

† Summer Assembly Days. By Anna E. Hahn. With an introduction by the Rev. A. E. Dunning, D.D., Boston and Chicago: Congregational Sunday-School and Publishing Society. Price, \$1.00.

† Esther the Gentile. By Mrs. Mary W. Hudson, Topeka, Kansas: Geo. W. Crane & Co.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS FOR MAY, 1888.

HOME NEWS.—May 1. The twenty-fifth General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church opens in New York City.

May 2. The National Anti-Saloon Republican convention begins a two days' session in New York City.

May 5. Near Locust Gap, Pennsylvania, seven persons killed and seventeen houses destroyed by a collision of freight cars containing dynamite.

May 7. President Barnard, of Columbia College, resigns.

May 8. The American Medical Association opens its annual session in Cincinnati.

May 10. St. Paul's cathedral in Buffalo destroyed by fire, the result of an explosion of natural gas.

May 13. Lightning strikes oil tanks in Oil City, Pa., creating an immense fire which endangers the city.—Thousands of acres of growing crops destroyed by the high waters of the Mississippi River.

May 15. National convention of the Equal Rights party in Des Moines, Iowa.

May 16. National Convention of the Union Labor Party and the United Labor party in Cincinnati.

May 17. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church begins its centennial session in Philadelphia.—The Assembly of the Southern Branch of the Presbyterian Church meets in Baltimore.

May 18. Quadrennial Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church convenes at Adrian, Michigan.—The Michigan local option law declared unconstitutional by reason of defective framing.

May 20. The Sunday closing law goes into effect in St. Louis.

May 23. General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church meets at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

May 24. Laying of the corner-stone of the Catholic University at Washington, D. C.

May 25. Dr. Lyman Abbott accepts the permanent pastorate of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

May 28. Twentieth annual meeting of the New England Woman Suffrage Association in Boston.

May 29. The consecration of the newly elected Bishops, Vincent, Fitz Gerald, Joyce, Newman, and Goodsell, at the Methodist General Conference.

May 30. General observation of Decoration Day.—The Prohibition national convention meets in Indianapolis.

FOREIGN NEWS.—May 1. The Crown Prince of Italy wounded by an exploding dynamite shell.

May 4. A gas explosion in a tunnel near Messina kills six workmen and fatally injures several.

May 6. The Bologna Exposition opened by the King of Italy.

May 7. General Boulanger elected municipal councillor for Tulle.

May 9. Final adjustment of the difficulties between the United States and Morocco.

May 10. Eighteen persons killed by falling rock in a mine in Saxony.

May 14. The Brazilian legislature passes the bill for the emancipation of slaves, previously passed by the Chamber of Deputies.—Twenty-five crofter families start for Manitoba.

May 15. A special loan for British colonial coast defense is asked.

May 18. The International Exhibition at Copenhagen opens.

May 21. Five hundred persons reported drowned by the floods in Mesopotamia.

May 24. Marriage in Berlin of Prince Henry, son of Emperor Frederick, and Princess Irene, daughter of Grand Duke Ludwig, of Hesse.

May 27. Large Nationalist meetings held throughout Ireland.

May 29. Opening of the Trans-Caspian railway.

THE CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY HERALD.

The thirteenth volume of the CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY HERALD will begin on August 4 of the present year, and its daily issues will be continued, Sundays excepted, until August 28. The ASSEMBLY HERALD is the organ of the Chautauqua Assembly and its aim is to reflect the life, the thought, and the sentiments of this great and unique institution. To accomplish its purpose a full printing outfit—steam-power press, folding machines, and well-equipped composing department—is established in the Grove for its sole use; stenographers are employed to furnish verbatim reports of the magnificent lectures which are delivered daily from the platform, and of the addresses, questions and answers, and discussions of the many Missionary Conferences, C. L. S. C. Round Tables, Normal Classes, Devotional Meetings, College Exercises, and Special Gatherings; a corps of reporters furnish to the HERALD full accounts of the happenings of the grounds, chats with its eminent visitors and workers, and the news concerning the people who constantly come and go; and an editorial force discuss the questions which arise in connection with the work of the departments and the platform.

To those who go to Chautauqua the HERALD is indispensable as a record of what they have seen and participated in at the Lake and is necessary to keep them posted on the news of the Grounds. For lovers of good reading, the volume contains an unequalled collection of timely lectures and discussions, not elsewhere to be found in print. To C. L. S. C. readers the reports of class meetings, Round Tables, and of Recognition Day exercises are of the greatest interest and importance. Chautauqua is the center of the great galaxy of Assemblies of the United States. Those who would become familiar with the best development of the Assembly Idea, must know Chautauqua. It is only through the ASSEMBLY HERALD that such information can be obtained. The price of the ASSEMBLY HERALD is \$1.00 for the volume. In clubs of five or more to one address it comes at 90 cts. THE CHAUTAUQUAN and the ASSEMBLY HERALD in combination can be obtained, up to August 1, for \$2.25.

Address,
DR. T. L. FLOOD,
Meadville, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTES.

The class home for '83 is finished, but not furnished, and it has been suggested, that many who were not connected with building the home, would feel it a pleasure to contribute toward the furnishing. At a meeting of the class in August last, the class secretary was appointed as committee to receive all contributions for the beautifying of Pioneer Hall.

Address, Mrs. E. F. CURTISS,
Geneseo, Livingston County, N. Y.

To MEMBERS OF THE C. L. S. C.—Special railroad rates to Chautauqua and return have been arranged from nearly all points in the South, East, and West and several special excursions are offered for the advantage of members of the C. L. S. C. From Chicago, via the Chicago and Atlantic railroad, excursion tickets good for sixty days, will be sold on July 5 and Aug. 6 for \$14.00 for the round trip. Miss C. E. Coffin, 679 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, New York, is making arrangements for an excursion from New York to Chautauqua August 15. The fare will be either \$10, \$9, or \$8, according to the number who join the excursion. The tickets will be good for return within thirty days. Rates have been made from all principal Southern cities to Jamestown, New York, and members of the C. L. S. C. should inquire at the rail-

way stations for rates. Particulars concerning rates may be obtained by writing to Mr. W. A. DUNCAN, SYRACUSE, New York.

In the Special Notes in the June issue of THE CHAUTAUQUAN we published the list of books prescribed for the course of 1888-'89. The "Outline History of Greece" was quoted at 50cts. This is an error, 50cts. is the price of the book.

The books in the Garnet Seal course for 1888-'89 are, Old Greek Education, J. P. Mahaffy, M. A.; Economics for the People, R. R. Bowker; Michael Faraday, J. H. Gladstone, Ph.D., F. R. S.; The Chemical History of a Candle, Michael Faraday, D. Ch., F. R. S. Sets not broken. Price in a box, \$3.00. Send to Phillips & Hunt, New York, or Cranston & Stowe, Cincinnati.

CLASS OF 1887.—The following names have been added to the list of graduates in the Class of 1887: Batdorff, Miss Ida J., Pennsylvania; Brown, Elmira P., Kansas; Douglass, Mrs. H. L., Tennessee; Runyan, Mrs. Grace D., Kentucky; Wilson, Thalia E., New York; Woodworth, Belle S., New York. In the list of graduates printed in the April issue the name of Anna W. Hinchman, of New Jersey, was incorrectly printed Hickman.

CHAUTAUQUA, 1888.

DETAILED PROGRAM.

Tuesday, July 3.

A. M. 11:00—Organ Recital. *I. V. Flagler.*
P. M. 2:30—Opening Exercises. Chautauqua Season.
" 8:00—Readings, by *C. F. Underhill.*

Wednesday, July 4.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

SPECIAL PROGRAM TO BE ANNOUNCED.

Thursday, July 5.

A. M. 11:00—Opening College of Liberal Arts.
P. M. 2:30—Lecture: "Robert Owen." *Prof. R. T. Ely.*
" 8:00—Readings, by *C. F. Underhill.*

Friday, July 6.

A. M. 11:00—Organ Recital I. *I. V. Flagler.*
P. M. 2:30—Lecture: "Niebuhr, the Historian of Rome." *Prof. H. B. Adams.*
" 4:40—Lecture: "Genesis and Geology." *Prof. R. F. Weidner.*
" 8:00—Entertainment.

Saturday, July 7.

A. M. 11:00—Opening. *C. T. R.*
P. M. 2:30—Dramatic Reading: "David Copperfield." *C. F. Underhill.*
" 4:00—Lecture: "The Minister the Authorized Interpreter of the Word." *W. R. Harper, Ph.D.*
" 8:00—Reception in College Building.

Sunday, July 8.

A. M. 11:00—Sermon. *Rev. J. W. Bashford.*
" Primary Class (Chapel).
" Sunday-school (Temple).
" Assembly (Amphitheater).
P. M. 2:30—Young People's Bible Class (Hall of Philosophy)
" 4:00—Society of Christian Ethics.
" 5:00—C. L. S. C. Vespers.
" 7:30—Song Service.

Monday, July 9.

P. M. 2:30—Lecture: "Thomas Arnold, the Niebuhr of England." *Prof. H. B. Adams.*
" 4:00—Lecture: "Development of Character." *Prof. R. F. Weidner.*
" Readings. *Prof. R. L. Cumnock.*

Tuesday, July 10.

A. M. 11:00—Organ Recital II. *I. V. Flagler.*
P. M. 2:30—Lectures on Hymnology: "The Old, Old Hymns." *Rev. J. L. Russell.*
" 5:00—First Tourists' Conference: "History, Geography and Customs of Spain."
" 8:00—Lecture: "Among the Glaciers of the High Alps." *Rev. I. J. Lansing.*

Wednesday, July 11.

P. M. 2:30—Lecture: "Frederick Denison Maurice." *Prof. R. T. Ely.*
" 4:00—Lecture: "Hymns of the East and Hymns of the West." *Rev. J. L. Russell.*
" 7:00—Vespers.
" 8:00—Prize Spelling Match.

Thursday, July 12.

A. M. 11:00—Organ Recital III. *I. V. Flagler.*
P. M. 2:30—Lecture: "German Songs and Scottish Psalms." *Rev. J. L. Russell.*
" 4:00—Lecture: "John Ruskin." *Prof. R. F. Weidner.*
" 5:00—Second Tourists' Conference: "Burgos and the Escorial."
" 8:00—Lecture: "Luther and Loyola." *Rev. I. J. Lansing.*

Friday, July 13.

P. M. 2:30—Lecture: "Ranke, the World Historian." *Prof. H. B. Adams.*
" 4:00—Lecture: "Anglo-Saxon Hymn Writers from Alfred to Cowper." *Rev. J. L. Russell.*
" 8:00—Lecture—Illustrated: "The Mastodon and His Companions." *Prof. Frederick Starr.*

Saturday, July 14.

A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "English Hymns of the Nineteenth Century." *Rev. J. L. Russell.*
P. M. 2:30—Lecture. *Sam Jones.*
" 8:00—Entertainment.

Sunday, July 15.

A. M. 11:00—Sermon. *Sam Jones.*
" Primary Class (C.)
" Sunday-school (T.)
" Assembly (Am.)
" Young People's Bible Class (H.)
" 4:00—Society of Christian Ethics.
" 5:00—C. L. S. C. Vesper Service.
" 8:00—Song Service.

Monday, July 16.

A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "Sacred Song in the New World." *Rev. J. L. Russell.*
P. M. 2:30—Lecture: "The Earl of Shaftesbury." *Prof. R. T. Ely.*
" 4:00—Lecture: "Christ and Criticism." *Prof. S. Burnham.*
" 8:00—Readings, by *T. R. Bird.*

Tuesday, July 17.

A. M. 11:00—Organ Recital IV. *I. V. Flagler.*
P. M. 2:30—Lecture: "An Old Virginia Village." *E. S. Nadal.*
" 5:00—Third Tourists' Conference: "Madrid."
" 8:00—Entertainment. *J. W. Bengough.*

Wednesday, July 18.

P. M. 2:30—Readings from his own works. *Hon. A. W. Tourgee.*
" 4:00—Lecture: "The Earliest Legend (French) of the Enchanter Merlin." *Prof. A. de Rougemont.*
" 7:00—Vespers.
" 8:00—Prize Pronunciation Match. *Prof. R. L. Cumnock.*

Thursday, July 19.

A. M. 11:00—Organ Recital V. *I. V. Flagler.*
P. M. 2:30—Lecture: "Texan Society and Scenery." *E. S. Nadal.*
" 4:00—Lecture: "Modern Methods of Language Teaching." *Prof. Geo. H. Horstwell.*
" 5:00—Fourth Tourists' Conference: "Toledo and Seville."
" 8:00—"Caricature." *J. W. Bengough.*

Friday, July 20.

A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "A New Method of Teaching, Spelling, and Reading." *Pres't Lewis Miller.*
P. M. 2:30—Lecture: "Buntschli, the Heidelberg Professor of Politics." *Prof. H. B. Adams.*
" 4:00—Lecture: "An Old Bible but a New Theology." *Prof. S. Burnham.*
" 8:00—Readings. *George Riddle.*

Saturday, July 21.

A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "The Bible and the Monuments." *W. R. Harper, Ph.D.*
P. M. 2:30—Entertainment. *Geo. Riddle and Wesleyan Glee Club.*
" 8:00—"Josh Billings" Spelling Match.

Sunday, July 22.

A. M. 11:00—Sermon. *Rev. W. P. Coddington.*
" Primary Class (C.)
" Sunday-school (T.)
" Assembly (Am.)
" Young People's Bible Class (H.)
" 4:00—Society of Christian Ethics.
" 5:00—C. L. S. C. Vesper Service.
" 8:00—Song Service.

Monday, July 23.

A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "The Eastern Question." *Jane Meade Welch.*
P. M. 2:30—Lecture: "Thomas Fraser, Bishop of Manchester." *Prof. R. T. Ely.*
" 4:00—Lecture: "The Song of Roland or the Heroic Times of Charles the Great." *Prof. A. de Rougemont.*
" 8:00—Costume Lecture: "The Indians of Iowa." *Prof. Fred Starr.*

Tuesday, July 24.

A. M. 11:00—Organ Recital VI. *I. V. Flagler.*
P. M. 2:30—Lecture: "Francis Lieber, the German American." *Prof. H. B. Adams.*
" 5:00—Fifth Tourists' Conference: "Grenada and the Alhambra."
" 8:00—Lecture. *Dr. J. A. Broadus.*

Wednesday, July 25.

A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "The Battle of Waterloo." *Jane Meade Welch.*
P. M. 2:30—Concert. *Wesleyan Glee Club.*
" 4:00—Lecture: "An Inductive Theory of Inspiration." *Prof. S. Burnham.*
" 7:00—Vespers.
" 8:00—Readings. *Prof. R. L. Cumnock.*

Thursday, July 26.

SWEDES' DAY.

A. M. 11:00—Organ Recital VII. *I. V. Flagler.*
P. M. 2:15—Lecture: "Arnold Toynbee, the Oxford Student Reformer." *Prof. H. B. Adams.* (Hall of Philosophy.)
" 2:15—Lecture (in Swedish): "Svenskarne i Amerika." *Rev. C. L. Swensson.* (Amp.)
" 3:45—Concert. *Swedish Choir and Wesleyan Club.*
" 8:00—Stereopticon Lecture: "Ancient American Cities." *F. A. Ober.*

Friday, July 27.

A. M. 11:00—Lecture: — *Rev. A. H. Norcross.*
P. M. 2:30—Intercollegiate Oratorical Contest. Prize, \$100.
" 4:00—Lecture: "A Chapter of Contemporary French History. Gambetta—Personal Reminiscences." *Prof. A. de Rougemont.*
" 8:00—Stereopticon Lecture: "Adventures in the West Indies." *F. A. Ober.*

Saturday, July 28.

A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "The Fatal Box and Other Superstitions." *Dr. J. M. Buckley.*
P. M. 2:30—Lecture. *Sam Small.*
" 4:00—Concert: *Wesleyan Glee Club.*
" 8:00—Stereopticon Lecture: "Mexico, Historic and Picturesque." *F. A. Ober.*

Sunday, July 29.

A. M. 11:00—Sermon: *Dr. J. M. Buckley.*
" Primary Class (C.)
" Sunday-school (T.)
" Assembly (Am.)
" Young People's Bible Class (H.)
" 4:00—Society of Christian Ethics.
" 5:00—C. L. S. C. Vespers.
" 8:00—Sermon: *Sam Small.*

Monday, July 30.

A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "Formation of the English Nation and Language." *Abba Gould Woolson.*
P. M. 2:30—Lecture. *Frank Beard.*
" 4:00—Lecture: "Interpretation of Poetry (Horace)." *Prof. Lewis Stuart.*
" 8:00—Question Drawer. *Dr. J. M. Buckley.*

Tuesday, July 31.

A. M. 10:00—Organ Recital VIII. *I. V. Flagler.*
" 11:00—Lecture: "Boys and Girls Nice and Naughty; or, the Pendulum of Life." *Geo. W. Bain.*
P. M. 2:30—Readings and Recitations. *James Whitcomb Riley.*
" 4:00—Lecture: "Lessing's Life and Works." *Prof. H. J. Schmitz.*
" 8:00—Stereopticon Lecture: "Japan." *T. Iyenaga, of Japan.*

Wednesday, August 1.

A. M. 11:00—Lecture II: "Chaucer and his Predecessors. The 15th Century." *Abba Gould Woolson.*
P. M. 2:30—Entertainment. *Miss Maud Hoxie and Wesleyan Glee Club.*
" 4:00—Lecture: "The Study of Poetry." *Prof. Lewis Stuart.*
" 7:00—Vespers.
" 8:00—Lecture: "Temperance." *G. W. Bain.*

Thursday, August 2.

A. M. 11:00—Lecture III: "The Tudors and the Reformation. Sir Thomas Moore, Lord Bacon." *Abba Gould Woolson.*
P. M. 2:30—Lecture: "Culture." *Prof. Edward Olson, Ph.D.*
" 4:00—Lecture: "Axioms of Geometry." *E. H. Moore, Jun.*
" 8:00—Readings and Recitations. *James Whitcomb Riley.*

Friday, August 3.

- A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "Among the Masses; or, Traits of Human Character." *G. W. Bain.*
 P. M. 2:30—Young People Societies. *Dr. D. H. Muller.*
 " 4:00—Lecture: "How to Make a Speech." *Prof. Lewis Stuart.*
 " 5:00—Conference: "How to Organize Young People's Societies for Effective Christian Work."
 " 8:00—Entertainment: "Songs Illuminated and Tours Illustrated." *Philip Phillips.*

Saturday, August 4.

- A. M. 9:00—First Woman's Missionary Conference: "What is the Harvest, and on Whom Rests the Duty of Reaping It?"
 " 11:00—Lecture IV.: "Spencer and the Elizabethan Dramatists." *Abba Gould Woolson.*
 P. M. 2:30—Lecture: "The School of Scandal." *T. De Witt Talmage.*
 " 4:00—Concert. Ruggles Street Quartette.
 " 5:00—First Missionary Conference: "What Motives Should Induce us to Engage in Missionary Work?"
 " 8:00—Entertainment: "Picturesque America and British Columbia." *Philip Phillips.*

Sunday, August 5.

- A. M. 9:00—Second Woman's Missionary Conference: "Bible Reading."
 " 11:00—Sermon. *T. De Witt Talmage.*
 P. M. 2:30—
 { Primary Class (C.)
 Sunday-school (T.)
 Assembly (Am.)
 Young People's Bible Class (H.)
 " 4:00—Society of Christian Ethics.
 " 4:00—Second General Missionary Conference: "City Evangelization."
 " 5:00—C. L. S. C. Vesper Service.
 " 8:00—"Illuminated Song Service." *Philip Phillips.*

Monday, August 6.

- A. M. 9:00—Third Woman's Missionary Conference; "Best Methods of Organizing and Sustaining Local Societies."
 " 11:00—Lecture V.: "The Stuarts and the Commonwealth. Cavalier Poets. Milton." *Abba Gould Woolson.*
 P. M. 2:30—Lecture on Home Missions: "Our Great Opportunity." *Dr. Josiah Strong.*
 " 4:00—Third General Missionary Conference: "Missionary Literature as an Element in the Work."
 " 5:00—Lecture: "Volapük, a Proposed Universal Language." *Chas. E. Sprague.*
 " 8:00—Platform Meeting: "C. M. I."

Tuesday, August 7.

OPENING DAY.

- A. M. 9:00—Fourth Woman's Missionary Conference: "The Grounds of our Hope for Success."
 " 11:00—Lecture VI.: "The Restoration and the Revolution. Butler, Dryden and the Comic Dramatists, Newton and Locke." *Abba Gould Woolson.*
 P. M. 2:30—
 " 4:00—Fourth General Missionary Conference: "How Can we Interest our Sunday-school and Young People in Missionary Work?"
 " 8:00—Opening of the Fifteenth Assembly. Fireworks.

Wednesday, August 8.

- A. M. 10:00—Organ Recital IX. *I. V. Flagler.*
 " 11:00—Lecture VII.: "Queen Anne's Reign. Pope, Addison, Swift. Early Novelists." *Abba Gould Woolson.*
 P. M. 2:30—Lecture: "The Theme To-Day." *Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap.*
 " 4:00—Lecture: "The Bible in the College." *W. R. Harper, Ph.D.*
 " 7:00—Denominational Prayer-Meetings
 " 8:00—Lecture: "Childhood in Dickens." *Wallace Bruce.*

Thursday, August 9.

- A. M. 11:00—Lecture VIII.: "House of Brunswick. Dr. Johnson and His Friends." *Abba Gould Woolson.*
 P. M. 2:30—Concert: *Chorus and Ruggles Quartet.*
 " 4:00—Lecture: "The American University." *Prof. Edward Olson.*
 " 8:00—Readings and Impersonations. *Miss Helen Potter.*

Friday, August 10.

- A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "Jesuitism and the Nation." *Dr. L. T. Townsend.*
 P. M. 2:30—Readings and Impersonations. *Miss Helen Potter.*
 " 4:00—Lecture: "Immigration and Education." *Prof. Edward Olson.*
 " 8:00—Lecture: "Brotherhood in Whittier." *Wallace Bruce.*

Saturday, August 11.

- A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "Village Life in England." *Benjamin Clarke.*
 P. M. 2:30—Concert. "Boston Stars."
 " 8:00—Illustrated Lecture: "A Summer in Spain and Morocco." *H. H. Ragan.*

Sunday, August 12.

- A. M. 11:00—Sermon: *Rev. Phillips Brooks.*
 P. M. 2:30—
 { Primary Class (C.)
 Sunday-school (T.)
 Assembly (Am.)
 Young People's Bible Class (H.)
 " 4:00—Society of Christian Ethics (T.)
 " 5:00—C. L. S. C. Vesper Service.
 " 7:30—Song Service.

Monday, August 13.

- A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "The Advantages of Studying Philology." *Prof. A. H. Edgren.*
 P. M. 2:30—Concert. "Boston Stars."
 " 4:00—Lecture: "English School-Boy Life." *Benj. Clarke.*
 " 8:00—Illustrated Lecture: "Michael Angelo." *H. H. Ragan.*

Tuesday, August 14.

- A. M. 10:00—Organ Recital X. *I. V. Flagler.*
 " 11:00—Lecture: "English Provincialisms." *Benj. Clarke.*
 P. M. 2:30—Lecture: "Yours and Mine." *Hon. A. W. Tourgee.*
 " 4:00—Lecture: "The Psychological Basis of Illustration." *Rev. J. T. Edwards, D.D.*
 " 8:00—Illustrated Lecture: "The Heart of America." *H. H. Ragan.*

Wednesday, August 15.
DENOMINATIONAL DAY.

- A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "The New Testament and Liberty." *Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus.*
 P. M. 2:30—Denominational Congresses.
 " 7:00—Denominational Prayer-Meetings.
 " 8:00—Concert. "Boston Stars."

Thursday, August 16.

ALUMNI REUNION.

- A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "Grumblers." *Dr. P. S. Henson.*
 P. M. 2:15—Formal Closing of the C. C. L. A.
 " 3:45—Concert. "Boston Stars."
 " 8:00—Alumni Meeting. Address, by *Benj. Clarke.*

ILLUMINATED FLEET.

Friday, August 17.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL DAY.

- A. M. 11:00—International Sunday-School Meeting. *Benj. Clarke, B. F. Jacobs, etc.*
 P. M. 2:30—Lecture: "Savonarola." *Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus.*
 " 4:00—Lecture: "The Personal Element in Education." *Dr. J. T. Edwards.*
 " 8:00—Lecture: "Backbone." *Dr. P. S. Henson.*

Saturday, August 18.

- A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "John Hampden." *Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus.*

- P. M. 2:30—Lecture: "Law and Labor, Poverty and Property." *Rev. Joseph Cook.*
 " 4:00—Concert, by the Hungarian Band.
 " 8:00—Readings, by *Prof. R. L. Cumnock.*

Sunday, August 19.

MEMORIAL SUNDAY.

- A. M. 9:30—
 { Primary Class (C.)
 Sunday-school (Am.)
 Assembly (Am.)
 Young People's Bible Class (H.)
 " 11:00—Baccalaureate Sermon. *John H. Vincent, LL.D.*
 P. M. 2:30—Memorial Exercises.
 " 4:00—Society of Christian Ethics.
 " 5:00—C. L. S. C. Vesper Service.
 " 7:30—Song Service.

Monday, August 20.

- A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "Oliver Cromwell." *Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus.*
 P. M. 2:30—Lecture: "Friends and Foes of the Faith that Saves." *Joseph Cook.*
 " 4:00—Lecture: "Realism in Literature." *Prof. W. D. McClintock.*
 " 8:00—Concert. Hungarian Band.

Tuesday, August 21.

- A. M. 10:00—C. T. C. C. Recognition Exercises. *Charles Barnard.*
 " 11:00—Lecture: "The Americanism of Washington." *Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus.*
 P. M. 2:30—Lecture: "Watchwords of Current Reform." *Joseph Cook.*
 " 8:00—(Amphitheater vacated for decoration) PROMENADE CONCERT.

Wednesday, August 22.

RECOGNITION DAY.

- SPECIAL PROGRAM. GRADUATING EXERCISES
 C. L. S. C. CLASS OF 1888.

Thursday, August 23.

- A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "The Naval Battles of the Revolution." *Rev. E. E. Hale.*
 P. M. 2:30—Concert. Hungarian Band.
 " 4:00—Lecture: "The Poetry of Emerson." *W. D. McClintock.*
 " 8:00—Entertainment.

Friday, August 24.

- A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "The Starry Heavens and the Moral Law." *Dr. J. H. Carlisle.*
 P. M. 2:30—Lecture. *Frank Beard.*
 " 8:00—Concert. Hungarian Band.

Saturday, August 25.

G. A. R. DAY.

- A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "The Man with a Masket; or, Soldering in Dixie." *Robert McIntyre.*
 P. M. 2:30—Platform Meeting. *Gen. Russell A. Alger, Ex-Governor of Michigan, presiding.*
 " 8:00—Campaigns and Battles Illustrated: "From Sumter to Gettysburg." *T. DeQuincy Tully.*

Sunday, August 26.

- A. M. 11:00—Sermon.
 { Primary Class (C.)
 Sunday-school (T.)
 Assembly (Am.)
 Young People's Bible Class (H.)
 P. M. 2:30—
 " 4:00—Society of Christian Ethics.
 " 5:00—C. L. S. C. Vesper Service.
 " 7:30—Sermon. *Dr. B. M. Adams.*
 " 9:00—Night Vigil. *C. L. S. C. Class 1889.*

Monday, August 27.

- A. M. 11:00—Lecture.
 P. M. 2:30—Lecture: "Wyandotte Cave." *Robt. McIntyre.*
 " 4:00—Lecture: "The Poetry of the South." *Prof. W. D. McClintock.*
 " 8:00—Campaigns and Battles Illustrated: "Vicksburg to Appomattox." *T. DeQuincy Tully.*

Tuesday, August 28.

- A. M. 10:00—Organ Recital XII. *I. V. Flagler.*
 " 11:00—Closing Exercises 1888.

For-
and,
nock.

(I.)
John

Rev.

of the
ure."

ises.

m of
s.
rrent
tion)

ISES

es of

son."

avens
lie.

Mus-
obert
ussell
pre-

llus-
urg."

(I.)
l.

1889.

Robt.

the

llus-
T.

ngler.

CHAUTAUQUAN

JULY, 1888.



A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF THE PROMOTION OF TRUER CIVILIZATION
DEVOTED TO THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE

Vol. VIII.

No. 10.

CONTENTS:

	PAGE		PAGE
Thackeray. William H. Riding	581	"Breath of Heaven." Flora Best Harris	612
Mars vs. Apollo. Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen	584	The Military Forces of the German Empire. Charles Grad	614
Our Musical Insects. Mary Treat	586	The Agricultural Department at Washington. Ida M. Tarbell	614
Sunday Readings. Selected by Bishop John H. Vincent, D.D., LL.D.	588	Suggestive Programs for the Summer Memorial Days.	617
Italy's Women Writers. Luigi D. Ventura	590	Local Circles.	618
A Day in the Arctic. Lieut. Frederick Schwatka,	593	The Summer Assemblies. For the Season of 1888, Programs for 38, Dates for 43.	622
A Legend of the Robin. Lucy E. Tilley	595	Editor's Outlook. Bishop John H. Vincent, D.D., LL.D. The Lack of Striking Things in the Literary World. Summering at Home. The General Conference. Political Temper.	629
The Canadian House of Commons. Eva H. Brodlique	595	Editor's Note-Book.	632
Chautauqua in History. With Maps. Francis Newton Thorpe, Ph.D.	598	Astronomical Notes for July.	633
The Situation in Europe. President C. K. Adams, LL.D.	601	The Question Table.	634
Historic Tarrytown. Edith Sessions Tupper	603	Talk About Books.	634
Clifton Springs. J. Hendrickson M'Carty, D.D.	606	Summary of Important News.	636
Mind - Cure. Titus Munson Coan, M.D.	607	The Chautauqua Assembly Herald.	636
Shall Immigration be Restricted? E. A. Hempstead.	610	Special Notes.	636
		Chautauqua for 1888. Detailed Program.	637

THEODORE L. FLOOD, D.D., Editor.
MEADVILLE, PA.

LONDON, W. KENT & Co., Paternoster Row.
EDINBURGH, JAMES GEMMELL, 19 George IV. Bridge.
PARIS, AMERICAN EXCHANGE.

Printed at T. L. Flood Publishing House.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

has recently
ORGANIZED A NATIONAL MOVEMENT
 for the more effectual
PROTECTION OF AMERICAN FARMING,
 and is making
A Specialty of the News of the Republican Clubs
 and of matters
OF INTEREST TO UNION VETERANS.

Not only does THE TRIBUNE print the regular telegraphic and other news of the day, in addition to all the entertaining and valuable established features of the paper, but it is devoting special pages to all the great topics named above.

THE TRIBUNE demands that the American home market shall be secured for American labor and production. It opposes the classification of wool and other farm products as "raw materials." It sternly condemns the Bill now before Congress, which refuses to many farm products and manufactures any Protection whatever, and aims to take away from other productions nearly or quite all the Protection they now have, and to place those articles on the Free List. THE TRIBUNE proposes that more protection shall be given to farmers rather than less. By means of letters addressed to granges and agricultural societies, THE TRIBUNE recently ascertained the views of several hundred thousand practical farmers on the tariff, a feat never before performed. On January 11 last, it submitted their replies to a Committee of Nine, who prepared the now famous "Address to the Farmers of the United States," and advised them all to petition Congress for the more effectual protection of agriculture. THE TRIBUNE will supply blank Petitions to those who wish to circulate them. Read the editorials and special articles, and the letters from Farmers, in THE TRIBUNE, on the subject of agriculture and the tariff. They are an education in themselves.

THE TRIBUNE devotes nearly a page every week to the letters from old soldiers and matters of importance to them. The paper speaks for those who do not have the opportunity to speak for themselves. "Rank should not monopolize Reward," and the final settlement of the Pension agitation is destined to be a Service Pension. Read the soldier's page in THE TRIBUNE.

The latest phase of The Tribune's work for the general good is for the especial benefit of the Republican party. During the rest of the year it will print the news of all the Republican clubs of the United States. It intends to have a correspondent in every club as fast as arrangements can be made. These clubs represent the fresh, young, vigorous, and aggressive life of the party. They are mustering in every State; and there should be one paper in the country in which all the latest news from the clubs can be found. THE TRIBUNE will be that paper.

The Republican voter, the temperance man, the man of family, the young man, and the women, will all find in THE TRIBUNE reading matter prepared for their especial entertainment and instruction. The paper should be found in every farm-house and by every fireside.

A Club Agent is wanted in every town. Sample copies are always sent free.

The Weekly, until November 15, 1888, 35 Cents. The Weekly, one year, \$1.00
 The Semi-Weekly, for same period, 70 Cents. The Semi-Weekly, one year, 2.00

"Protection to Farming."—THE TRIBUNE has reprinted in handy form (on a folded sheet equal to eight pages of THE TRIBUNE), the "Address to Farmers" and Special Reports of its Farmers' Committee on the various branches of American farming. The Reports are all valuable papers, and are on "Cattle Raising," "Forestry," "Tobacco," "Market Garden Products," "Wool Growing," "Flax and Sugar," "Fruits," "Dairy Interests," and "Cereals." Every one who has sprung from the farm, or is engaged in any branch of farming, should read this document. 3 cents a copy.

"Tariff of 1883."—The Tariff they are trying to overthrow, and over which a tug-of-war is now taking place. How America flings her millions over the world for foreign labor and products. "The Tariff of 1883," twenty large pages, giving the present Tariff in full, with additional statistics showing the money sent abroad for Foreign goods to be a tax three times heavier than the entire cost of running the Government. The Duty all that America saves. An exhibit of the money flung away since 1791, for foreign Labor and Products, a sum large enough in the aggregate to run the U. S. Government for 75 years, or to buy all the Railroads and Telegraph lines in the world twice over. 12 cts. a copy.

Remit by check, money order, or registered letter.

THE TRIBUNE, NEW-YORK.

APPLETONS' ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1888.

Appletons' Standard Text-Books.

APPLETONS' READERS.

Six books—perfectly graded. Always fresh, always new, always interesting.

APPLETONS' STANDARD GEOGRAPHIES.

Elementary, Higher, Physical. Accurate, attractive, up to date. The new "Physical" stands unrivalled among text-books on the subject.

APPLETONS' MATHEMATICAL SERIES.

Numbers Illustrated, by A. J. Rickoff and E. C. Davis.

Numbers Applied, by A. J. Rickoff.

Numbers Symbolized, by D. M. Sensenig.

"The objective method practically applied."

APPLETONS' STANDARD SYSTEM OF PENMANSHIP.

The only system in which graded columns are used to develop movement.

KRUSI'S SYSTEM OF DRAWING.

Free-hand, Inventive, Industrial. For all grades.

Appletons' Late Issues.

WALKER'S HEALTH LESSONS.

JOHONNOT'S BUCH VON KATZEN UND HUND.

EN. German edition of "Book of Cats and Dogs."

JOHONNOT'S HISTORICAL READERS.

DREYSPRING'S FIRST GERMAN READER.

DENNIS'S STUDY OF LEAVES.

SENSENIG'S NUMBERS SYMBOLIZED.

KIEHLE'S NEW PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC.

EVERETT'S OUTLINES OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

LAUGHLIN'S ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

BOISE'S EPISTLES OF ST. PAUL, with Notes.

BOISE'S FIRST FOUR BOOKS OF XENOPHON'S

ANABASIS, with Notes and Dictionary.

TATUI BABA'S ELEMENTARY JAPANESE GRAMMAR.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION SERIES.

New Volumes.

Vol. V. Froebel's Education of Man.

Vol. VI. Baldwin's Elementary Psychology and Education.

Vol. VII. Prayer's Senses, and the Will. (Part I of the "Mind of the Child.")

Send for full descriptive circulars, price-list, etc. "Educational Notes" for July, 1888, just issued. Send for it.

D. APPLETON & CO., PUBLISHERS,

NEW YORK. BOSTON. CHICAGO. ATLANTA. SAN FRANCISCO.

A fine list of BOOKS and EDUCATIONAL ANNOUNCEMENTS will be found continued on advertisements pages 6, 7, and 9.

le old.

uses the
many
in they
n loss.
ousand
e pre-
tion
special

speaks
of the

rest of
fast as
every
paper.
g mat-
eside.

\$1.00
0.00

g), the
are all
ugar,"
d read

gs her
addi-
overa-
nough
copy.
h h.

PHY.
OMY.

ON'S

MAR.

tion.
of the

D.

CHAUTAUQUANS !

THIS **ENDS** THE
NUMBER VOLUME.

WHY NOT GET ONE OF OUR BINDERS AND BIND YOUR MAGAZINES
IN IT? WE HAVE MADE THE PRICE **VERY LOW.**

READ THIS OFFER.

WE SELL OUR

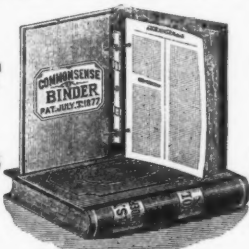
\$1.00 Binder

FOR

70 cents

Delivered FREE in

United States.



WE SELL OUR

\$1.00 Binder

FOR

70 cents

Delivered FREE in

United States.

NAME OF MAGAZINE BEAUTIFULLY PRINTED ON SIDE COVER IN GOLD.
IF YOU DON'T LIKE IT WHEN YOU GET IT, YOU NEED NOT KEEP IT.

We have advertised our COMMON SENSE BINDERS in THE CHAUTAUQUAN for
over a year and have sold hundreds. Every binder sold acts as an agent. All who see
it like it. **HAVE YOU GOT ONE?** If not send for one.

WHY?

Because you always have your magazines handsomely bound, and they do not get
lost or torn. It is a permanent binder, and when filled can take its place among the
books in the library. Has no loose attachments to get lost or mislaid. It is the only
satisfactory, temporary, and permanent Binder combined ever made. It is endorsed and
used by Dr. Flood, the editor of this magazine. If not satisfactory we will cheerfully
refund the money on return of Binder in good condition.

We Keep 26 Different Sizes in Stock.

If you wish to get a binder for any other magazine or peri-
odical, **WRITE US** and mention "The Chautauquan" and
we will give you a special price on any size.

SEND MONEY by postal note or money order.

Always address

ASA L. SHIPMAN'S SONS,

Established 1836.

10 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

A Common-Sense Remedy.

In the matter of curatives what you want is
something that will do its work while you con-
tinue to do yours—a remedy that will give you
no inconvenience nor interfere with your busi-
ness. Such a remedy is ALLCOCK'S POROUS
PLASTERS. These Plasters are purely vegeta-
ble and absolutely harmless. They require no
change of diet, and are not affected by wet or
cold. Their action does not interfere with labor
or business; you can toil and yet be cured while
hard at work. They are so pure that the young-
est, the oldest, the most delicate person of either
sex can use them with great benefit. Ask for
ALLCOCK'S, and let no explanation or solicta-
tion induce you to accept a substitute.

Fine Complexion,

SMOOTH, SOFT SKIN.

Mention THE CHAUTAUQUAN and send
four cents for sample of Packer's Tar
Soap. Use it every night with warm water
and rough wash-cloth, and you will be
gratified with soft, smooth skin, and im-
proved complexion. Do not hesitate to
use Packer's Tar Soap on your face. It
is absolutely pure, bland, and grateful to
the senses. It is adapted to, and exten-
sively used for, washing the delicate skin
of infants and the treatment of skin and
scalp diseases. It prevents Chapping,
Chafing, and Redness; cures Itching,
Dandruff, Acne, etc., and is an invaluable
antiseptic purifier for offensive perspira-
tions, discharges, etc.

25 Cents. Druggists, or

THE PACKER MFG. CO.,

100 Fulton Street, N. Y.

We advise all our readers who are in
any way interested in art to examine with
attention the "Special Offer" advertise-
ment of The Art Amateur on page 18.
This admirable magazine, now in its tenth
year, is easily the first of the practical art
periodicals of the day. Its beautiful col-
ored studies, and its numerous designs and
valuable directions for art work of all
kinds make it indispensable to the student,
while its masterly treatment of all current
art topics renders it equally valuable to
connoisseurs and collectors.



F. W. D. & Co.'s Tube Colors, Canvas, Brushes,

Are used by and command the respect of the leading Amer-
ican Artists. Circulars containing endorsements by
prominent Artists sent on request.

NOVELTIES FOR DECORATION.

Sketching Outfits,
Choice Studies,

Drawing Papers, Water Colors,
Mathematical Instruments,
Cross Section and Blue Process Papers,
Theodolites, Transits, and Levels.

PURE MIXED PAINTS

For consumers. Our Paints are made only of Pure Lin-
seed Oil, and are not "Patent," "Rubber," or "Fireproof."
Samples of fifty desirable shades sent on request.

FINE VARNISHES,

WOOD STAINS, HARD OIL FINISH,

PURE OIL COLORS.

Illustrated Catalogues to responsible parties.
Correspondence invited.

COFFIN, DEVOE & Co.,

176 Randolph Street,
CHICAGO.

Reader, an you have lively
wit, resolve us this—spell
you happiness with five
letters.

H-O-N-O-R?

Nay, 'tis a wise but wrong
reply.

P-E-A-C-E?

Aye, marry, you do hap-
pily but 'tis not yet.

M-U-S-I-C?

Now do you wax exceeding
nigh unto a proper answer.
'Tis not *Music* nor *Peace* but
i' faith you shall have both
an' you have what the five
letters spell.

O-R-G-A-N, *Organ*.

Aye, verily, you do it
rightly speak but do not
rightly spell. You shall in-
deed with *Peace* and *Music*
both abound an' you spell
your *Organ* E-S-T-E-Y.
Spend you but a cent and
you shall from Brattleboro,
his book suddenly receive.
ESTEY ORGAN CO.,
Brattleboro, Vt.

PUBLICATIONS OF PHILLIPS & HUNT, 805 BROADWAY, N. Y.

C. L. S. C.
COURSE OF READING
FOR 1888-'89.

REQUIRED READINGS.

PRICES TO MEMBERS.

BOUND IN CLOTH.

1. An Outline History of Greece. J. H. Vincent, D.D., LL.D. . . . \$ 50
2. Preparatory Greek Course in English. W. C. Wilkinson, D.D., . . . 1 00
3. College Greek Course in English. W. C. Wilkinson, D.D. . . . 1 00
4. Popular Zoology. J. D. Steele, . . . 1 20
5. Chemistry. J. H. Appleton, A.M. . . . 1 00
6. The Character of Jesus. Horace Bushnell 40
7. The Modern Church in Europe. J. F. Hurst, D.D., LL.D., 40

On receipt of price will send free of express or postage.

GARNET SEAL No. 4.

1. Old Greek Education. (With a chapter on the Greek Drama by J. R. Joy.) By J. P. Mahaffy, M. A.
 2. Economics for the People. By R. R. Bowker.
 3. Michael Faraday. By J. H. Gladstone, Ph.D., F.R.S.
 4. The Chemical History of a Candle. By Michael Faraday, D.C.L., F.R.S.
- Sets not broken. Price in a neat box, \$3.00.

Five-Minute Sermons to Children. By Rev. William Armstrong, of Genesee Conference. 12mo, 80 cents.

The author is one of the many preachers who, in their early ministry, think they cannot preach to children. Twenty years ago his presiding elder, Dr. A. C. George, induced him to try, and with many misgivings he did so, and soon became a most successful workman among the children. Greatly to his surprise, he soon captured the children, and with them he captured their parents. Of course he was happier than ever in his work. His book has just one hundred of these sermons. It will prove an attraction, especially to the preachers and the children. He tells and shows the preachers how to preach to children.

Walter. By Emma Leslie. 12mo, \$1 25
Saxby. " " " " 1 25
Gerald. " " " " 1 25

These volumes complete the set of twelve volumes of Church history which should be found in every household and Sunday-school. Written in story style, they will be read with pleasure, and give information much needed by all our young people.

Illustrated Radial Key Map of Palestine.

Price, postpaid 50c.

Especially adapted to the Sunday-school lessons for the first half of 1888, and for all the lessons of 1889, printed in three colors, on heavy manilla paper, size 3x4 feet, can be carried in the satchel or coat-pocket. It will be found convenient for ministers and lecturers, and suitable for Sunday-schools, Bible classes, etc. Same map, size 6x8 inches, for scholar's own use, 50 cents per dozen.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

Give young people interesting and wholesome reading from the Sunday-school library, and you will not only retain them in the school, but bring them into the Church, and make them intelligent, useful, and religious members of society.

There is a want of care on the part of those who have the management of Sunday schools in the selection of library books. So far as our own Methodist schools are concerned, there would be little room for complaint if the rule in our Discipline was faithfully observed (see paragraph 265). There is great need of both pastors and laymen to guard well the character of the literature put into the hands of the young.

A WORD ABOUT BUYING A SUNDAY-SCHOOL LIBRARY.

THE BEST WAY TO GET BOOKS,

in nearly all cases, is to leave the selection to us, and if any of the selection is not satisfactory after careful examination, the party ordering is at liberty to return the rejected volumes.

We have long made this a study, and try to keep abreast of the times, and secure only such books as are of real value. Of course our judgment is not infallible, and sometimes we may fall into error. If you order, and leave selection to us, please send the following information:

1. An alphabetical list of books already in your library.
2. The number of books wanted.
3. Any special books wanted.
4. The number of books wanted for each grade—Senior, Intermediate, and Primary.
5. The amount of money you desire to spend.
6. Full shipping directions.

A WORD ABOUT DISCOUNTS.

The poorer the mechanical work, and the more worthless the inside of a book, the greater the discount offered—generally. Do not be beguiled with offers of great discounts, or you will pay the difference before you get through. Many books are made on purpose for large discounts. We will allow the largest reduction from list prices possible consistent with quality of book and sound business methods.

SOMETHING NEW.

THE OXFORD LEAGUE BADGE.

We can supply orders for the badge, either button or pin. (Please designate which one is wanted.) Price, for either kind, post free, \$1 80 per dozen. Dr. D. H. Muller writes: "The Oxford League Buttons are duly received. They are beautiful in design and finish. Now let the grand army of Methodist youth wear a badge of which they need not be ashamed."

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

A new and improved edition of our SUNDAY-SCHOOL CLASS BOOK.

Good for two years for a class of 15, with a clean record page for each quarter, making it the

Best and Cheapest

Class book in the market.

Price, 75 cents per dozen, net.

CHAUTAUQUA

TEXT-BOOKS.

No. 6.—Greek Literature.

By A. D. Vail, D.D., 20c

No. 31.—What Noted Men Think of Christ.

By L. T. Townsend, D.D., 12c

No. 38.—The Life of Christ.

By J. L. Huribut, D.D., 12c

NEW

SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS.

Christopher. By Amelia E. Barr. 12mo. \$1 25

Author of "Hallam Succession" and "Lost Silver of Breffault."

Father Fervent. By the Rev. John M. Bamford. Illustrated. 12mo. 80

"A tender, cheery, breezy book."—*Methodist Recorder*.

"Comes before us with delightful freshness."—*Methodist Times*.

Those who have read *Elias Power* and *John Conscience*, by the same author, will need no further recommendation.

Grace Winslow, or, Gold and Dross. By John W. Spear. 12mo. 1 25

This book, by the author of *Out of the Tolls*, should be in every library. It cannot fail to interest the older readers. Temperance and religion are skillfully woven into a readable story.

Young Folks' Nature Studies. By Mrs. Virginia C. Phœbus. 12mo. 1 00

Mrs. Phœbus's name is familiar to our readers, especially those familiar with the departments for Young People. She did not live to see the last two books which she wrote.

The author here provides matter in popular form for our young readers. The book is well illustrated.

Self-Reliance Encouraged. By James Porter, D.D. 12mo., pp. 280. 1 00

"Dr. Porter has endeavored in this volume to give such counsel to young women who have to rely upon themselves as will enable them to improve their circumstances to their profit, without the anxiety and peril which too often attend the beginning of an independent career."—*Sunday-School Magazine*.

Rockwell Stories. By Reese Rockwell. 3 vols. in a box. 12mo. \$3 50

Containing *Royalized, A Golden Inheritance, and Small Things* make one of the best sets of books ever put up by this house.

Lost on an Island. By Mrs. Virginia C. Phœbus. 12mo. 80

A beautiful story of adventure and providential care, interweaving most interesting lessons on natural history, especially studies of coral reef builders, besides many other wonders of the deep.

Golden Opportunities in Every-day Life. By Mrs. C. H. Metcalf. 12mo. 90

A story well told, having for its object the development of true Christian character—the manifestation of kind, true, and faithful helpfulness in every-day life. The boys and girls of this story are worthy models for all young people.

The Summer at Heartsease. By Sophie Worthington. 12mo. 90

A beautiful story for children. It relates how two little girls spent a joyous summer at home while their parents were traveling abroad for their health. The games they played and the stories told them are all very happily blended.

Thoughts of My Dumb Neighbors. By Mary E. Bamford. 12mo. 70

Our young people will unconsciously learn useful lessons in natural history by reading this instructive book. The habits, food, haunts, and peculiarities of many animals, insects, birds, and fishes are interestingly described.

Brooke Hall Female Seminary.

Media, Delaware County, Pennsylvania.
This School standing firmly on its well earned reputation, under the same Principal for thirty-three years, commences its Fall session September 19th.

M. L. EASTMAN, Principal.

Lake Erie Seminary.

Painesville, Ohio.
Thirty miles east of Cleveland. Location pleasant and healthful. An extended and thorough course of study. Board and tuition, \$200. For circulars address

MISS MARY EVANS,
Principal.

Young Ladies' Seminary.

Freehold, N. J.
Preparatory Department, with advanced course in English Studies, Science, Greek, Latin, French, and German. Special advantages in Music, Art, and Elocution. Prepares for College. Address the Principal.

Miss RUNICE D. SEWALL.

The Correspondence University, Chicago, Ill.

Grants DEGREES without residence. Tuition entirely by correspondence. Sixty-five college professors belonging to the best colleges of the world. Full information of courses, etc., given in THE UNION READING CIRCLE, a large 16-page literary and educational monthly mailed free to any one on receipt of ten cents.

N. B. TEACHERS desiring positions or advanced salaries should consult our TEACHERS' BUREAU, circulars of which will be mailed free to any address.

Miss Phelps' English and Classical

School for young Ladies, 135 E. Broad St., Columbus, O. Special advantages in Language, Literature, Music and Art. Home and Social Culture. Fall term begins September 15, 1888. College Preparatory Course.

Northwestern University.

Evanston, Illinois.
The Rev. JOSEPH CUMMINGS, D.D., LL.D., President. One Hundred Professors and Instructors, and over 1300 students. The university offers in its Academic Collegiate, Theological, Pharmaceutical, Dental and Law Departments, and also in Oratory, Art and Music, the highest educational advantages under the most favorable influences and at a moderate cost. For catalogues address the President, or Prof. H. F. Fisk.

Harcourt Place Seminary.

Gambier, Ohio.
A church school for young ladies and girls. Instruction by eight ladies from Wellesley, and gentlemen of the Faculty of Kenyon College. Opened last year with fifty pupils from eleven states. New and beautiful home. Preparation for Wellesley, Smith, and Vassar, or Academic Course complete in itself.
Miss L. C. ANDREWS, B.A.,
Principal.

Willard School.

A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children.
Full College Course. Pupils admitted to Wellesley and Smith College on certificate of school.
Special and Selected Course, with Music and Art. Excellent Primary and Kindergarten. Address
MRS. SAMUEL WILLARD,
519 West Adams street,
Chicago, Ill.

Opens Sept. 14, 1888.

Roanoke College.

In the Virginia Mountains.
Several courses for degrees. French and German spoken. Large Library. Best moral and religious influences. Expenses for 9 mos., \$149, \$176, or \$204 (including fees, board, &c., &c.). Students from many States, Ind. Ter., and Mexico. Graduates in 27 States and Territories. Thirty-fifth session begins Sept. 14. For catalogue, &c., address
JULIUS D. DREHER,
President, Salem, Va.

Nashville College for Young Ladies.

108 Vauxhall St., Nashville, Tennessee.
Privileges in Vanderbilt University, giving access to the splendid facilities of that Institution. The leading school of the South for the higher education of women. An admirable climate for winter residence. Health, comfort, social refinement, and the best advantages of education. Patronage for last year, 304 from 18 States.
Rev. GEO. W. F. PRICE, D.D., Pres.

WILLIAMS & ROGERS

Rochester Business University

A Leading, Popular Commercial School
Commercial, Shorthand, Practical English, and Military Departments.
Catalogue free.

BEAVER COLLEGE

—AND—
MUSICAL INSTITUTE.
Beaver, Pa., 26 miles below Pittsburgh.
For girls and young ladies. Superior Literary and Musical advantages. Pupils in family of President.
R. T. TAYLOR.

**STEELE'S
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Hartford, Connecticut.**
Fall Term begins Wednesday, September 19, 1888.
Address GEORGE W. STEELE.

*Learn Short-hand. Old School. Every graduate employed. Big Salaries. Low tuition. Quick work. Thorough instruction. Type writing and Penmanship.—Under the personal management of F. W. Williams, late private short-hand reporter of Hon. J. Warren Kiefer, ex-Speaker Lower House of Congress. 200 students. Address,
WILLIAM COLLEGE SHORT-HAND, SPRINGFIELD, O.*

National School of Elocution and Oratory.
JAMES E. MURDOCK, PRESIDENT.
Sixteenth Year begins Sept. 24.
Large and experienced staff of Teachers, each a specialist. Three graduating courses. Grants diplomas and confers degrees. Catalogue, giving full information, sent upon application to the Secretary
CERIL HARPER,
1124 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Chautauqua School of Photography.
Pupils may join the corresponding class at any time by sending 50 cents to Miss Kate Kimball, Plainfield, N. J.
Classes for practice at Chautauqua during the regular season. The course includes Landscape and Instantaneous Photography, Portraiture, Transparencies, Magic Lantern slides, and other branches.

Something You Need—Shorthand.
"Why?" Because it will aid you more than anything else to secure a remunerative position and conduce to your intellectual improvement.
"How can it be learned?" By a \$6 course of shorthand lessons by mail, including book, or by the aid of the books alone.
"What salaries are paid shorthand writers?" Usually \$12 a week for beginners; experienced stenographers earn from \$15 to \$50 a week, depending upon ability, expertness, and general qualifications.
"What is said of your books and instruction?" This from R. B. Pray, Beverly, Mass., a teacher of the Graham system for a number of years: "I find on trial that I can push a pupil ahead with your system very much faster than I could with Graham's."
"What do pupils say of the lessons by mail?" They speak of them with the greatest satisfaction, as follows:
"Your letters of instruction by mail met my wants exactly and students wishing to take up shorthand at home cannot do better than to take this course."—H. C. BICKEL, Clearfield, Pa.
"I took a course of lessons by mail, and after three months' study am employed as stenographer and typewriter by the firm of Crandall & Godley, of New York, at a salary of \$15 a week to begin with."—F. A. ROBERTS, Winchester, N. H.
Send for other testimonials and full particulars, and ask for a free sample copy of Browne's Phonographic Monthly. Address,
Scott Browne's College of Phonography,
New York City, N. Y.

SUMMER PASTIME FOR BOYS AT THEIR OWN HOMES. Recreation combined with education. Write for particulars to
I. DONALD BOYER,
Dayton, Ohio.

Carleton School for Boys, Bradford, Mass.
Home and day pupils. Select and safe. \$550 per year. Next term begins September 12, 1888. For circulars address
I. N. CARLETON, A.M.

Hopkins Grammar School.
New Haven, Connecticut.
(Founded in 1660.) One of the oldest Classical Schools in the United States. Prepares for College and Scientific School. Has prepared more boys for Yale than any other school. For catalogue, address,
G. L. FOX, Rector.

Rose Polytechnic Institute.
Terre Haute, Indiana.
A School of Engineering. Well-endowed, well-equipped departments of Mechanical and Civil Engineering, Electricity, Chemistry and Drawing, Extensive Shops and Laboratories. For catalogue, address,
T. C. MENDENHALL, President.

Amherst College.
Summer School of Languages, Chemistry, Art, Mathematics, Phonetics, and Physical Training. Twelfth Session. July 20 to Aug. 30. Lectures daily in French and German. Twenty-nine Teachers and Lecturers. Forty-two Classes daily. Circular and program free. Address
Prof. W. L. MONTAGUE, Amherst, Mass.

Kebble School.
Hingham, Mass.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. Boston advantages, combined with country freedom and home care. Highest references. Address Mrs. J. W. Dukes, Principal.

Albany Law School.
Thirty-ninth year begins September 6th, 1888. For circulars or special information, Address
HORACE E. SMITH, LL.D., Dean,
Albany, N. Y.

Riverview Academy.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
53d Year. Prepares thoroughly for College, the Government Academies, and Business. Military Drill.
BISBEE & AMEN, Principals.

The Woman's College of Baltimore City.
Superior facilities for thorough and extended instruction. Located in Baltimore, Maryland, the seat of Johns Hopkins University, extensive libraries, and other educational institutions. Opens Sept. 13, 1888. Address the President, Wm. H. Hopkins, Ph.D., St. Paul Avenue & Third Street.

Carleton College.
Northfield, Minnesota.
For both sexes. Preparatory and Collegiate courses. Classical, Literary, and Scientific. Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing, and Painting. Nineteen teachers. Fall term opens Wednesday, September 5, 1888. Expenses very low. Address
JAS. W. STRONG, President.

Kenyon Military Academy.
Gambier, Ohio.
A school of high grade for boys. Thorough preparation for any College or University, or for Business. Sixty-fifth year will begin Sept. 19, 1888. For Catalogue address
LAWRENCE RUST, LL.D., Rector.

Yale Divinity School.
With the privileges of the University, open to every Christian denomination. PROFESSORS AND INSTRUCTORS: Timothy Dwight, Noah Porter, George E. Day, Samuel Harris, George P. Fisher, Lewis O. Brastow, John E. Russell, George B. Stevens, William R. Harper, Mark Bailey. Begins Sept. 20. For catalogue or form of application address Prof. GEORGE E. DAY, New Haven, Conn., or either of the Professors.

Miss Nourse's
English and French Family and Day School
Will re-open Sept. 26. Pupils may join special classes, or may take the full course of study fitting for College Examination. Circulars and further information can be had during the Summer on application to the above address.

American Kindergarten.
Normal School.—Summer Session begins 5 weeks' course, August 15th, at East Orange, N. J. Classes also in New York City. Good positions for many teachers. Autumn Session begins Sept. 20th. For circulars address EMILY M. COE, Principal, and Editor of American Kindergarten Magazine, Room 72 Bible House, New York.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.,
7 EAST 14TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

KINDERGARTEN And School SUPPLIES.

THE CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE.

LEWIS MILLER, President of Chautauqua.

Bishop J. H. VINCENT, Chancellor of Chautauqua.

The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle is an organization which pretends to offer to every English-speaking person, irrespective of circumstances, the first step toward a Liberal Education. It claims to be so adapted to the intellectual acquirements of the People, to their means, their surroundings, and their limitations, that nobody who has a will to know, and can command forty minutes of time from the twenty-four hours of each day, and \$7.00 of money in a year, need be debarred from the intellectual stimulus of a systematic course of reading, and the inspiration of belonging to a great body of people whose avowed object is to know, to think, and to be.

The means by which it accomplishes this aim are simple and complete. Wise men have planned a course of reading covering four years of time and embodying brief reviews of the histories of the leading people of the world—the Greeks, the Romans, the English, and the Americans—captivating stories of the great sciences, clear and comprehensive arrangements of the literature of the world, glimpses of its art and philosophy and its great men, and discussions of the important events and questions of the times. The C. L. S. C. addresses its readers through books which are adapted to the needs and advancement of the humblest learner, and through a monthly magazine, *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*, containing one half of all the reading prescribed for the course, helpful departments for the aid of students who have neither libraries, cyclopedies, or dictionaries, constant reports of the progress making by the different classes and of the Local Circles into which the readers group themselves, and full literary and editorial departments devoted to literary, scientific, practical, economic, and moral themes.

No other requirement is made of the reader than his enrollment as a member of the society, a payment of fifty cents annually, the reading of the books and magazines, and the filling out of a list of questions each year on the readings.

What has been the result of this plan first made public in 1878? Ten classes have been enrolled, their combined membership being over two hundred thousand. Six classes have graduated. The number of graduates in these six classes is over fourteen thousand. But these are the mere numbers. Higher results than getting multitudes at useful reading have been reached. In homes where mothers were rusting out a dull and unintellectual life, thought has been quickened, ambition stirred, aimlessness dropped, and a fresh wholesome interest in knowledge and culture aroused. Among hundreds of lowly working men and women whose lives afford nothing but a tread-mill of toil which was crushing out spirit, courage, and intelligence, the readings have gone as a godsend, giving them stimulating thought to occupy their minds when about their routine work, and a wonderful reviving occupation for their little leisure. Into mining towns and mountain districts and far away islands and remote forts and foreign mission fields and wandering ships these readings have gone, and dispelled the sense of remoteness, and given the assurance there is no land so distant or so lonely that thought and knowledge and culture are impossible to it.

In many a village where no opportunities for intelligent conversation and intellectual growth ever existed, circles of readers have been established by which the whole atmosphere of the town has been changed, the idle gossip turned to manly interest in questions of the times, in history, literature, and science, a desire for village libraries, lecture

courses, cabinets, general improvement aroused, and a public spirited interest awakened in everything which would improve and elevate.

Thousands upon thousands of people are to-day in earnest pursuit of scholarly thoughts and sound opinions because of the stimulus of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle.

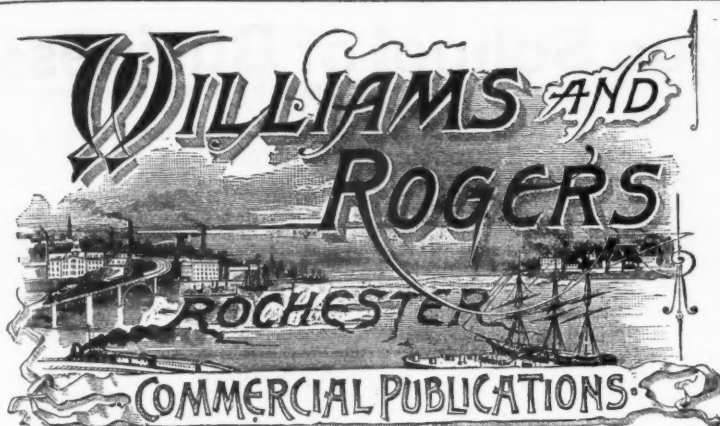
Four years are required for the readings, but readers who have taken its work are not dropped at the end of this period. A variety of special courses is offered them. Whatever may be the branch in which they are particularly interested they can find opportunity for in the special courses of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. If History is the specialty the student chooses, there are nine different courses arranged; if Science, there are the same number from which to choose; other subjects upon which courses of study have been laid out are, Political Science, Geography and Travel, Psychology, Philology, Art, the House and the Home, Temperance, Missions, Biblical Literature, Normal Work in five courses, and Shakspeare. The books in the various courses are the best published on these particular lines, and the work demanded is thorough and comprehensive. In the more thorough and scholarly departments of the College of Liberal Arts the student can find advanced instruction in all branches of university study.

No one need hesitate about joining the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle because of no previous culture; its aim is to direct him to culture. He need not fear that he can not do the work; children of twelve and fourteen years have read the course and received diplomas. He need not dread the examinations, they are aimed only at testing how faithfully he has tried, not at obtaining proof that he can repeat everything he has read. He need not claim poverty, for five, ten, or fifteen can join in purchasing the books. He needs but one thing, *WILL*. Every man, every woman, may by means of this course start on an intellectual life.

In October of the present year the Class of 1892 will begin its readings. The course for the year will be rich in its variety and strong in treatment. The greater part of the course will be devoted to the history, literature, life, and art of the Greeks; the sciences of the year will be Chemistry and Zoology; Church History will be another prominent feature. Monthly papers on important public questions will appear in *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*. The attention which the effect of machinery on labor has received, will make particularly timely a series in the magazine on the Social and Economic Effects of Inventions. Another important line of reading to be followed in *THE CHAUTAUQUAN* will be the Great Philanthropies in which the development and condition of the leading merciful organizations of the times will be treated. The course will be thoroughly systematized and highly stimulating. We believe no one can do a better thing for himself than to enter upon a course of conscientious study, a determined search for honest self-culture. If the college, the university, is beyond his reach, here is a wise plan, which will give him an insight into the extent and riches of literature, science, and art, will direct him how to read, study, and think, and will plan work for him suited to his degree of advancement.

Any one who desires to know how to join the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle or to learn more of its methods should write to

GENERAL OFFICE OF THE CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE, PLAINFIELD, N. J.



The most popular and most extensively used commercial text books of the day. The book-keeping series alone reached a sale of **One Hundred Thousand** copies during the six years ending March, 1888.

"Introductory Book-keeping," 116 pp.,	Price, \$1.25
"Book-keeping," 175 pp.,	2.00
"Complete Book-keeping," 225 pp.,	2.50
"Commercial Law," 312 pp.,	2.00
"Practical Grammar and Business Correspondence," 100 pp.,	.75
"Seventy Lessons in Spelling," 130 pp.,	.35

Sample copies of any of the above named books will be mailed, post paid, to teachers or school officers for examination, with a view to introduction, at one-half price.

To the Principal of any school, unacquainted with the work, who may desire to test its merits in class, with a view to regular adoption, we will send, charges prepaid, ten copies of the first 50 pages of the book-keeping, together with a copy of "Complete Book-keeping," on receipt of only \$2.50.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

"THREE WEEKS IN BUSINESS PRACTICE." The most practical, teachable and effective system ever devised for illustrating actual business in the school room.
 BLANK BOOKS. Specially arranged to accompany the various editions of the book-keeping; also, blank books for use in office departments, made to order.
 COLLEGE CURRENCY (imitation money) of any denominations, and in any quantities.
 FOOLSCAP PAPER, 12 lb., extra quality; No. 1 PENS, BLACK INK, RULERS (15-inch), SCRATCH-PADS, BLOTTER PADS, ETC.

Specimen pages and circulars containing wholesale prices, testimonials and full particulars will be sent to teachers and school officers. Address,

WILLIAMS & ROGERS, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Skin Diseases

Are caused by a depraved condition of the blood. External treatment only drives the eruptions to another, and often more vital, part. The most effective remedy is Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which thoroughly eradicates all poison from the system.

"One of my children had a large sore break out on the leg. We applied simple remedies, for a while, thinking the sore would shortly heal. But it grew worse. We sought medical advice, and were told that an alterative medicine was necessary. Ayer's Sarsaparilla being recommended above all others, we commenced to use it with

Marvelous Results.

The sore rapidly healed and health and strength returned."—J. J. Armstrong, Weimar, Texas.

"I certify that, for several years, I was troubled with dry salt-rheum on the back of my neck. After using two bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla it was completely cured."—Louisa Knaut, Mahone Bay, Nova Scotia.

"I consider there is no remedy that gives so good satisfaction as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I use it in my practice whenever I need an alterative. In fact, all your remedies are first-class."—Dr. Jas. H. Stone, Tappan, Ohio.

W. S. Martin, Burning Springs, W. Va., testifies: "My wife was for a long time a sufferer from tumors on her neck. Nothing did her any good, until we tried

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

sarsaparilla, two bottles of which made a complete cure."

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Scrofula

Is inherited, and no person, so affected, should delay in having the taint removed by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Neglect in this respect has caused the great prevalence of this disease.

"I find Ayer's Sarsaparilla to be an admirable remedy for the cure of blood diseases. I prescribe it, and it does the work every time."—E. L. Pater, M. D., Manhattan, Kansas.

"Scrofula in my blood caused painful sores to break out on my left leg and arm, and but for the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, would, I think, in time, have covered me from head to foot. Thanks to the use of this medicine, I am now a well man. I believe it has saved my life."—W. N. Phillips, P. M. and Merchant, Beaver Ridge, Knox Co., Tenn.

"From infancy I was afflicted with scrofula. The doctor pronounced my case incurable. I was completely discouraged, when a friend advised me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I bought a bottle of this medicine, took it regularly, and began to improve at once. Continuing the treatment, I was permanently cured. The sores on my neck rapidly healed and my strength gradually increased until I became the vigorous man I am to-day."—S. K. Chase, 233 Merrimack st., Lowell, Mass.

"For nearly three years I was covered with scrofulous sores. I tried a great variety of remedies, but received no relief until I began to take Ayer's Sar-

saparilla,

a few bottles of which restored me to perfect health."—Leonard Brackett, West Haven, Conn.

Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

Books all Chautauquans Should Read.

JUDGE BURNHAM'S DAUGHTERS.

By "Pansy" (Mrs. G. R. Alden). \$1 50

A sequel to "Ruth Erskine's Crosses," and a story of remarkable power and interest. (Nearly ready.)

TILTING AT WINDMILLS.

By Emma M. Connelly. \$1 50

Boston Theories vs. Kentucky Traditions. A story for the North and South, full of dramatic force, and with a grand purpose.

A MODERN JACOB.

By Hester Stuart. \$1 00

HOW TOM AND DOROTHY MADE AND KEPT A CHRISTIAN HOME.

By Margaret Sidney. 75

PATIENCE PRESTON, M. D.

By Mrs. A. F. Raffensperger. \$1 25

THE DEATHLESS BOOK.

By David O. Mears, D.D. \$1 50

THE HEREAFTER.

Proofs and arguments by twenty-three great religious teachers of all denominations. Cloth, 60cts.; paper, 25 cts.

MONTAGLE.

By "Pansy" (Mrs. G. R. Alden). \$1 00

MARGARET REGIS.

By Annie H. Ryder, author of "Hold up your Heads, Girls," and "New Every Morning." \$1 25

TENT V, CHAUTAUQUA.

By Mariana M. Bisbee. \$1 25

At the bookstores, or sent post-paid by the publishers.

D. LOTHROP COMPANY, BOSTON.

The Techno-Chemical Receipt Book :

NOW READY.

The Techno-Chemical Receipt Book.

Containing Several Thousand Receipts, covering the Latest, most Important, and most Useful Discoveries in Chemical Technology, and their Practical Application in the Arts and Industries. Edited chiefly from the German of Drs. Winckler, Elsner, Heintze, Mierzinski, Jacobsen, Koller, and Heinzerling, with additions by William T. Brannin, Graduate of the Royal Agricultural College of Edgemoor, Frussia, and William H. Wahl, Ph. D. (field), Secretary of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, author of "Galvanoplastic Manipulations." Illustrated by 78 engravings, in one volume, over 500 pages, 12mo, closely printed, containing an immense amount and a great variety of matter. Elegantly bound in scarlet cloth, gilt. Price, \$2.00 free of postage to any address in the world.

Send a circular of 32 pages, showing the full Table of Contents of this important book, sent by mail, free of postage to any one in any part of the World who will furnish his address.

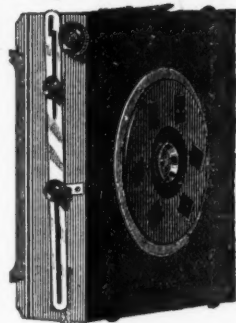
HENRY CAREY BAIRD & CO.,

Industrial Publishers, Booksellers, and Importers.

8 to Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

English Compact Cameras.

Compactness is the principal feature of this Camera. We have in it all the desirable facilities possible, combining great lightness with rigidity, perfection of detail with simplicity and ease of working in smallest space, and with the least weight, and every convenience and facility possessed by any Camera.



Send 10 Cents for 1888 Edition Illustrated Catalogue, 150 pages. Briskful of new and improved apparatus.

The Amateur Guide in Photography.

THE REVISED EDITION

Is the most comprehensive treatise for the beginner ever published. It is not an advertisement for the publishers' goods, but is filled with advice and valuable information gleaned from a knowledge of the beginner's requirements gained by constant contact with students in Photography, while acquiring their knowledge of the art, extending over a period of seven years. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents.

THE BLAIR CAMERA CO.

208 State St., Chicago. 918 Arch St., Philadelphia.

OFFICE AND FACTORY:

471, 473, 475 & 477 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

The Chautauqua School of Business

J. H. VINCENT, D. D., Chancellor.

CHARLES R. WELLS, Director.

A Correspondence College, which will enable Young and Middle aged People to obtain a good Commercial Education at Home.

ITS PURPOSE.

This School was organized as a Department of the Chautauqua University for the purpose of giving to those persons requiring such training, practical and useful instruction in all branches pertaining to a complete Business Education, and to enable its members to gain such an experience in transacting business routine, as shall prepare them to correctly perform these duties as they may find application in the affairs of every day life.

WHAT IT TEACHES.

The scope of this institution is not limited, and while due prominence will be given to those branches which may be necessary to the accurate discharge of ordinary business affairs, the course of instruction comprises such studies as may be helpful in developing and broadening the student in the more general lines of a practical education.

Every person who enters this Department of the Chautauqua University will find unsurpassed facilities for obtaining a

USEFUL BUSINESS EDUCATION.

The instruction in

Book-keeping,	Penmanship,
Business Arithmetic,	Commercial Forms,
Correspondence,	Business Practice,
Banking,	Office Work,
Commercial Law, etc.,	

will be of the most practical character, and patrons may depend upon receiving a Full Equivalent for the time and money expended. Each Department is in charge of an experienced Professor, and every detail of this

MODEL TRAINING SCHOOL

will be carried out in a thorough, systematic manner.

ITS THOROUGHNESS.

The course of Business Training is not in any respect superficial or incomplete; particular attention is given to corrections and suggestions on all work received and the best obtainable results assured.

The plan adopted has worked perfectly, and is receiving the unqualified endorsement of those who are already pursuing the course. In their opinion such a judicious course of theoretical training, supplemented as it is by an actual business experience almost identical with that acquired in the Counting-room cannot fail to become of great value to every member of this School.

ITS METHODS.

The methods employed combine many features of interest, and the experience gained by each student is as real as can be obtained outside of a business office. It educates in those things which find application in the experience of every business man. It trains the mind to think, to observe, and to record methodically. It develops self-reliance through personal investigation, and gives to each one the confidence necessary to apply what has been learned.

LETTERS OF ENDORSEMENT.

A special circular giving the name and address of a number who have had the advantages of this course during the past year, together with their opinion of its merits has been prepared, and will be mailed to those asking for information of this school.

DO NOT FAIL TO WRITE

For Circulars; this course of instruction is exactly what thousands of those who are interested in the success of the University need. No branch can be more efficiently taught by correspondence than commercial science.

The director of this school has had an experience of over twenty-five years in this special line of education, and he has the assistance of four well qualified Teachers to aid in carrying out the plan of business training.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Pamphlets, Circulars, and Blanks, giving detailed information for those interested in this department, will be sent on application. Address, enclosing stamp,

REGISTRAR, Plainfield, N. J.

Established **HENRY HART, THE C. L. S. C. JEWELER. 1880**
(Formerly of New York.)

AN ELEGANT GIFT

FOR A GRADUATE OF

CLASS 1888, C. L. S. C.,

or for a friend graduating from any institution, is

A WATCH.

Less expensive and always appropriate, are Rings, Lace-pins, Lockets, Bracelets, Chains, or other articles of jewelry. We make a specialty of furnishing such gifts at reasonable prices. Will be glad to take any sort of old gold or silver jewelry in part payment. All orders for graduation presents to be made from special designs, or engraved, must be placed at once to avoid delay and disappointment.



Solid gold with strengthening bar. Beautiful, durable, and practical, WITH CHAIN AND DATE FOR ANY CLASS, price \$3.75. Without date and chain, \$3.00.



It has been my aim for the past seven years to furnish my C. L. S. C. patrons the finest goods for the least possible

amount of money. Therefore I take pleasure in announcing that owing to improved facilities for manufacturing the C. L. S. C. Lace and Scarf-pins, rendered imperative necessary by increased business, I am enabled to reduce the price. They are more strongly made, from same quality of gold, and better finished. They are especially recommended to those who wish a Class Emblem arranged as a Lace or Scarf-pin for practical use. These pins may be worn by members of any C. L. S. C. Class, at any time after beginning the course of reading.

I WANT old Gold and Silver jewelry in exchange for these pins and rings.

ELEGANT LINE OF JEWELRY ALWAYS IN STOCK. SPECIAL ATTENTION given to making fine lace pins to order.

Class Rings for MEMBERS of ANY CLASS. Engraved letters and dates, price, \$3.50. \$4.00. Enameled, \$4.00. GRADUATES of '88 OR '89. ORDER EARLY. Give size by U. S. standard, or send an old ring.

C. L. S. C. BOOKS ALWAYS ON HAND. SEE TITLES AND PRICES IN THE CHAUTAUQUAN for Nov. On receipt of price will send free of express or postage.

SEND TO US FOR ANY BOOKS NEEDED, AND WRITE TO US ENCLOSING STAMP, FOR PRICES ON ANY BOOK PUBLISHED.



College, School, Society, and Club BADGES AND MEDALS. (Some Mar. & Apr. orders below)

Boston Conservatory of Music; College, Grove City, Pa.; Military Academy, Silver City, N. C.; "Sons of Secret Seal," N. Y.; Female Seminary, Trinidad, Colo.; Garfield Literary Society, Key West, Fla.; Cent. Scientific Inst., Mt. Pleasant, Pa.; "Pantops" Acad., S. C.; High School, New Brighton, Pa.; Wiley College, Marshall, Tex. Medals, E. Orange, and Pattenburg, N. J., and many others. Will be glad to refer purchasers to leading colleges and schools. I can furnish as fine designs and workmanship at as reasonable prices as any house in the U. S. New Illustrated Catalogue, 4 cts.

Graduating Classes should write at once and avoid the consequent delays in filling orders. Name School, College, or Society, desiring badges or medals (with price intended) and receive designs for your special selection. Purchasers please remit by New York draft, M. O., Post-note, or registered letter. Enclose fee if you desire articles registered. Add 25c. to local checks for cost of collection. For anything mentioned in this advertisement,

Address HENRY HART, P. O. Box 6, Atlanta, Ga. Mention THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

THE "C. L. S. C."



WATCH.

Gold-Filled Hunting Case, Stem-Wind and Set, ONLY \$1.00. Open Face, \$1.25. These prices for Ladies' (No. 6 or 8) Size. \$2 additional for Gentlemen's (No. 12 or 16) Size. Each movement (either Elgin, or Waltham) has Expansion Balance, and seven jewels, and is guaranteed to be an accurate and reliable time-keeper by the manufacturers and ourselves. Cases warranted 5 years. To show that we are headquarters for watches we quote our prices: Gentlemen's Solid Coin Silver Stem-Winding ELGIN Watch, \$12.50. Same in 4 oz. case, \$16.50. Waterbury Watches, \$2.50. Solid Silver, Stem Wind and Set, Ladies' Swiss Watch, warranted, \$7.50. Same in Nickel, \$4.00. I send C. O. D. with privilege of examination (on receipt of \$1 as a guarantee of Express charges), if desired. If cash accompanies order I forward watch at my expense. Inscriptions or monograms engraved free. Enclose stamp for price-list of solid gold and silver watches, and testimonials of my patrons, whom I take this opportunity of thanking for liberal Holiday favors. COMBINATION OFFER. With watch at \$15 or upwards I will sell the C. L. S. C. Lace-pin and date at \$3.25, or Scarf-pin and date at \$2.75.

CLUB RATES! With two or three orders at one time, at same or different prices, I WILL GIVE A CHAIN WITH EACH, of value corresponding to cost of watch. CIRCLES making up a club of FIVE will receive a CHAIN with each watch, and WEBSTER'S or WORCESTER'S DICTIONARY (choice) for their LIBRARY.

I WANT Old Gold or Silver Watches in part payment for new.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

11

This is the **Cylindrical and Portable Copying Press Grip Sack**. It is 11 inches long, 3 in diameter, weighs 2 lbs. Ink, pens, and moist copying ready for use, carried *inside* Press. It copies by the reliable "wet process" hand-writing, type-writing, and multiplies on thin copying paper six copies of an original—whether note, letter, or full size legal sheet. It is a complete desk appointment when placed in a cabinet. Here is one opened and locked.

Prices \$5.00 to \$16.00. Write for Catalogue, etc., to

PORTABLE COPYING PRESS & STATIONERY CO.,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

A Series of Lessons in WOOD CARVING

—AND—
DECORATIVE ART,
will be published in

Chautauqua Camp and Fireside beginning with the April number. Back numbers will be supplied to all who desire them. The same publication is valuable also for its general assembly information and lectures contained in each issue. Price, 50 Cents per year. Single Copies Five Cts. No Chautauquan can afford to be without it.

Address,
CHAUTAUQUA CAMP & FIRESIDE,
CINCINNATI, O.

OUT OF PAPER?

Mail Rates, 15 cents per pound.
Express often cheaper.

ASK YOUR
STATIONER
FOR THE

**Boston Linen,
Boston Bond,
Bunker Hill Linen,
FINE PAPERS AND ENVELOPES.**
If he does not keep them, send us three two-cent stamps for samples of these and other writing papers, representing more than
250 Varieties which we sell **BY THE POUND**, from 15 cents upwards.
SAMUEL WARD CO. (INCORPORATED.)
Stationers, Engravers, & Printers, 178 to 184 Devonshire St., Boston.

A. W. FABER'S

FAMOUS
LEAD PENCILS,

UNEQUALLED IN
QUALITY

THE OLDEST AND BEST
OF ALL PENCILS.

HOUSE FOUNDED IN 1761.

**PEN HOLDERS
RUBBER
ERASERS.
PENCIL
SHARPENERS.**

If you cannot obtain
these Goods at Stationers,
send 30 cts. for samples of
same.

**FABER'S PATENT
PENCIL
COMPASSES.**
SAMPLES, 15 CTS.

ROYAL PRAISE

The New Sunday School
Song Book by Jas. R. Murray
is winning golden opinions
all over the country.

New and Bright Music.
Good, Sensible Words.

An elegant specimen of
book making. 192 pages.
Price, \$30 a hundred by ex-
press, not prepaid; 35cts.
each by mail postpaid.

The **JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.**
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.

WITH OR WITHOUT PATENT INDEX.



3000 more Words and nearly 2000 more Il-
lustrations than any other American Dictio-
nary. "Invaluable in Schools and Families."

Webster is Standard Authority in the Gov't Printing Office, and with the U.S. Supreme Court. It
is recommended by State Sup'ts of Schools of 36 States, and by the leading College Presidents.
Published by G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Springfield, Mass. Illustrated Pamphlet free.

Features unequalled for concise information include
A Biographical Dictionary
giving brief facts concerning nearly 10,000 Noted
Persons of ancient and modern times,
A Gazetteer of the World
locating and briefly describing 25,000 Places, and the
Vocabulary of the names of Noted
Fictitious Persons and Places.

THE STENOGRAPH.

PRICE

Reduced to
\$25.



THE WONDERFUL SHORT-HAND MACHINE.

Mechanically exact; easily used; learned in one-third the time other systems require; speed as great as any other. Now in use FOR ALL KINDS OF SHORT HAND WORK. It can be learned from the Manual and in the hands of an intelligent operator it never fails. Send stamp for circular, or 25 cents for Manual. Size 7 1/4 x 7 1/4 inches; weight 3 1/4 lbs.

U. S. STENOGRAPH CO., 402 N. 3d St., St. Louis, Mo.
Instructions given at Chautauqua Assembly.

Small's Patent Book Rest



The long needed essential to preserve the eye-sight as the reading can be placed at a normal distance, and avoiding lung troubles by giving free expansion to the chest. It can be used sitting, lying or walking. The hands are held down leaving the hands perfectly free and giving comfort while reading. Sent prepaid \$1.25

Read what Dr. Follock says about the eyesight in THE CHAUTAUQUAN for June, page 531.

WILSON SMALL & CO., 697 Broadway, New York.

Do Your Own Printing

\$3. Press for cards. Circular Press \$8. Size for small newspaper \$44. Type-setting is easy by printed rules. For old, young, business, pleasure, and money-making. Catalogue of Presses, Type and Paper, sample of Cards, for 3 stamps. Address to factory, **KELSEY & CO. Meriden, Conn**



TYPEWRITERS

New and Second Hand, bought, sold and exchanged. Good machines for sale at half first cost. Send for illustrated pamphlet describing all machines.

National Typewriter Exchange,
163 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Typewriter Headquarters

Is the best place to buy a Writing Machine of any make. Instruments shipped with privilege of examination. The largest variety of instruments in the world, at very low prices.

MACHINES RENTED
out to any part of the U. S. Exchanging a Specialty. Typewriter supplies, attachments and novelties in abundance.

Illustrated Catalogue free.

Do not fail to write us.

70
Broadway,
N. Y. City.

144
La Salle St.
Chicago.

CHAUTAUQUA FOR 1888.

The Chautauqua sessions for the season of 1888 will open
July 3 and close August 28.

CHAUTAUQUA CALENDAR FOR 1888.

- | | |
|---|---|
| JULY 3. OPENING DAY. | AUG. 15. DENOMINATIONAL DAY. |
| JULY 4. INDEPENDENCE DAY. FIRE-WORKS. | AUG. 16. ALUMNI RE-UNION. CLOSING OF C.C.L.A. |
| JULY 5. OPENING C. C. L. A. AND C. S. E. B. | AUG. 17. INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL DAY. |
| JULY 7. OPENING TEACHERS' RETREAT. | AUG. 19. MEMORIAL SUNDAY. |
| JULY 26. SWEDES' DAY. | AUG. 21. RECOGNITION EXERCISES C. T. C. C. |
| JULY 27. INTER-COLLEGIATE CONTEST. | AUG. 22. RECOGNITION DAY C. L. S. C. |
| JULY 28. CLOSING OF C. T. R. | AUG. 25. GRAND ARMY DAY. |
| AUG. 4-7. MISSIONARY INSTITUTE. | AUG. 28. CLOSING EXERCISES SEASON 1888. |
| AUG. 7. OPENING FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY. | |

THE FIFTEENTH CHAUTAUQUA SEASON.

First of all it should be understood that *Chautauqua*, New York, is the local center of the Chautauqua movement. Here the original Sunday-School Assembly was located by Lewis Miller and John H. Vincent in 1874. Most of the organizations which have since been formed under Chautauqua auspices, hold summer sessions here in July and August, and all such departments are at least represented by their respective officers.

To avoid confusion we have divided the summer exercises into two departments:

1st. THE GENERAL PROGRAM, which includes all public lectures, concerts, conventions, institutes, entertainments, means of recreation, etc. This general program begins July 3, and closes August 28. (Missionary Institute, August 4-7.) During July the public exercises are of a high grade, but are not so frequent as in August when the *Assembly* (Aug. 7-28) is in session, and the richest program in the world is offered to the visitor. A glance at the *Personnel* represented in the Detailed Program printed in the present issue will convince the reader that this is no exaggeration. This general program attracts thousands who are anxious to hear famous men, listen to the best music, and combine intellectual quickening with rational recreation. For that large class who aim at more specific and systematic benefit, is provided, 2nd. THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, under which are found: THE CHAUTAUQUA SCHOOL

OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE, in which the Bible is studied from a literary and scientific standpoint like any other portion of classic literature. This is a new feature for 1888 and deserves hearty support. SUNDAY-SCHOOL NORMAL WORK of a thorough character is done under experienced teachers in furtherance of the idea that Sunday-School teachers need exactly the same systematic drill and the same knowledge of methods required of their co-laborers in secular schools. THE CHAUTAUQUA COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS (instruction continued throughout the year by correspondence) which aims to provide courses in a wide range of linguistic, philosophical, and scientific subjects, and to offer to the summer student all the privileges of personal contact with instructors and thorough class drill guaranteed by a college or university. THE CHAUTAUQUA TEACHERS' RETREAT, a three weeks' meeting of secular school teachers, every July, for lectures, illustrative exercises, biographical studies, scientific experiments, etc., combining with the recreative delights of the summer vacation the stimulating and quickening influence of the summer school. SPECIAL CLASSES in instrumental and vocal music, drawing, painting, wood carving, shorthand, type writing, book keeping, etc. THE CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE holds its great annual gathering, "Recognition Day," at Chautauqua, August 22, when the Class of 1888 will become graduates.

For specific information concerning these departments, railroad rates, entrance fees, board, etc., address

W. A. DUNCAN, Syracuse, N. Y.

CHAUTAUQUA HEADQUARTERS FOR BOOKS.

For Northwest.

Order Early.

Outline History of Greece. By Vincent. .50
 Prep. Greek Course in English. By Wil-
 kinson. \$1.00
 College Greek Course in English. By
 Wilkinson. \$1.00
 Grecian History Game. .50 cts. | Game and Seal Books. . . . \$3.00 per set.
GASKELL'S LITERARY EVERY member of the C. I. S. C. should be a member of this
 UNION. Union and get books at wholesale prices. Send for cir-
 culars, or send 25 cents and receive a certificate, catalogue, and three months' subscription to the
 Gazette. Address.
FAIRBANKS & PALMER, Publishers, 79 and 81 Wabash ave., Chicago, Ill.

CLEARANCE SALE.

Mannual of Biblical Geography,

by Rev. Dr. Hurlbut and Rev. Dr. Vincent.
 To close out my stock of this great work, I will
 sell as follows:

Bound in Cloth (\$4.50), for \$2.50.
 Bound in Board (\$3.75), for \$2.00.
 Cheapest binding (\$3.00), for \$1.50.

Delivered free to any address on receipt of price named. Books are clean and perfect.
P. W. GARFIELD,
 172 Public Square, Cleveland, O.

Invaluable to All Who Keep Scrap-books.

AMERICAN NOTES and QUERIES

NOTES on quaint and curious matters.
 QUERIES—Literary, historical, etc., answered.
 DISCUSSIONS of moot points.

PRIZE QUESTIONS
 For the best answers to which
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS
IS OFFERED.

WEEKLY—\$3 per year. 10c. per number.
WM S. WALSH, 619 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

BROWN'S FRENCH DRESSING.
 The Original. Beware of Imitations.
 AWARDED HIGHEST PRIZE AND ONLY

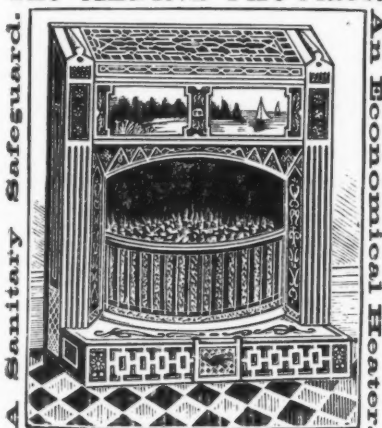


Medal, Paris Exposition, 1878.
 Highest Award New Orleans Exposition.



DIXON'S AMERICAN GRAPHITE PENCILS
 are unequalled for smooth and tough leads. If your stationer
 does not keep them, mention THE CHAUTAUQUAN and send
 10 cents for samples worth double the money.
JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.,
 JERSEY CITY, N. J.

The ALDINE Fire-Place.



The ALDINE is constructed on scientific principles.
 Unlike any other grate, it has a return draught. This
 insures slow and perfect combustion of hard coal,
 economy of fuel, perfect ventilation, distribution of
 heat, and equalization of temperature from floors to
 ceiling. The ALDINE is the only grate that can be
 piped to common chimneys with as good results as it
 set in a chimney-place. It can be set, and operated,
 with less than one half the expense and fuel required by
 any other grate. Send for Illustrated Circular giving
 full information. Address

ALDINE MANUFACTURING CO.,
 Grand Rapids, Mich.



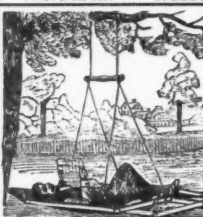
We begin next September our usual heavy
 fall advertising. Before then we wish to
 know which papers will pay us best. Therefore
 we shall, until September 1st send
 FREE to any one mentioning the paper
 in which he saw our advertisement, our
 package 20 samples cloth, from which we
 cut to order the

FAMOUS PLYMOUTH ROCK
CUSTOM-MADE \$3 PANTS,
 and Suits at \$13.25. Each
 package contains guaranteed self measure-
 ment blanks, and a linen tape-measure, with full instructions.
PLYMOUTH ROCK PANTS CO.,
 18 Summer St., Boston; 255 Broadway, N. Y.
 Address all mail to Heaton Office only.



GOOD NEWS TO LADIES.

Greatest inducements ever offered.
 Now's your time to get
 up orders for our celebrated
 Teas and Coffees, and secure
 a beautiful Gold Band or Moss
 Rose China Tea Set, Dinner Set,
 Gold Band Moss Rose Toilet Set, Watch, Brass Lamp,
 or Webster's Dictionary. For full particulars address
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
 P. O. Box 289. 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York.



White Mountain Hammock Chair.

For the House, Lawn,
 Porch and Camp.
 Is Chock Full of Com-
 fort and Blessed
 Rest.

PRICE, \$3.00.
**The Alford & Ber-
 keley Co., 77 Chambers**
 Street, New York, P. O.
 Box 2002.

FRAGRANT HAMIZU

For CLEANSING the
 TEETH.

A TOILET LUXURY.
 25 cents a bottle.
 Ask for it.

Pleasure and Profit.
 The latest and most Fasci-
 nating Recreation. A copy of
 "How to Make Photographs."
 With Descriptive Catalogue,
 sent without charge to any
 one interested in Amateur
 Photography.

SCOVILL MFG. CO
 W. IRVING ADAMS, Agent.
 ESTABLISHED 1802.
 Manufacturers of and Deal-
 ers in

Photographic Materials,
 423 Broome St. N. Y.
 AMATEUR OUTFITS supplied
 from \$2.50 upward in price,
 with which PICTURES of the
 highest excellence can be
 made.



Send 10 cts. to **A. J. Cook, 125 Chestnut St., Philadelphia,**
 Pa., to get all Newspapers and Magazines at very low rates.

\$300 in Confederate Money sent for 25c. or \$100 for
 10c. **T. S. CRAYTON, Anderson, S. C.**

AUTOGRAPHS AND PRINTS.
 Send for my price lists.
W. K. BENJAMIN,
 28 W 23rd St. N. Y. City.

\$525 Agents' print per month. Will prove it or
 pay forfeit. New portraits just out. A \$3.50
 Sample sent free to all.
W. H. CRIDESTER & SON, 25 Bond St., N. Y.

FREE BEAUTIFUL COLORED FASHION PLATE
 of Summer Styles sent free on receipt of
 2 cent stamp for postage.
H. F. SUTHERS, Box 1505, Philadelphia, Pa.

ANY person or Assembly wishing the Garnet badge
 for graduates of all classes, from 1882 to 1888 should
 address **Mrs. O. S. BAKETEL,**
 6 Sumner St., Portsmouth, N. H.

BLACK Hills Minerals, Bad Lands, D. T.,
 Cretaceous and Tertiary Fossils,
 Sioux, Navajo and Apache Indian Relics. 5,000 Oregon
 Arrow Points. 8pp. Illustrated catalogue free.
L. W. STILWELL, Deadwood, D. T.

EYE SIGHT BY MAIL.
 Our method of fitting persons
 who cannot see a good optician
 is highly recommended by oculists and physicians. Send
 40 in stamps to **QUEEN & CO., Opticians, 924 1/2 West 1st St., Phila.**

CUT THIS OUT and return it to me with 10 cts. sil-
 ver and you will get by mail a package of goods that
 will bring you in more money in one month than anything
 in America. Absolute certainty. Needs no capital.
G. M. HANSON, Chicago, Ill.

**DIY-A-BRAC MEXICAN AND INDIAN CURI-
 OSITIES. Pueblo Indian Pottery, Curio-
 lously Decorated. Mineral Cabinets and specimens.**
 Opals, Agates, Garnets, and Petrified Wood, rough or
 polished Indian Blankets, Feather Cards, &c. Send 2-cent
 stamp for circular to **Chas F Bailey & Co., Albuquerque, N. M.**

BUFFALO STEAM EGG POACHER.
 BEST IN THE WORLD.
 Send for illustrated circular.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
Sidney Shepard & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Sidney Shepard & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Fine Harness and Riding Saddles, Pony
Harness, Pony Saddles, Pony Whips.
 The largest and best variety of stable goods in the City.
PETERS & CALHOUN CO.,
 33 Warren St., Cor. Church, N. Y.

DON'T DRINK DIRTY WATER.
 Best and Cheapest Reversible Self-
 Cleansing Water Filter ever Offered.
 Brass Nickel-Plated. Fits any Faucet.
 Price, 50c., post-paid. J. H. REEL,
 Manufacturer, 41 & 43 Centre Street,
 New York.

OUR YOUTH
J. H. VINCENT, Editor.
 Weekly. Illustrated.
 Till Dec. 1, on trial, for
SIXTY CENTS.
 Mention this paper.
Phillips & Hunt, Pub's,
 805 Broadway, N. Y.

AGENTS! Send for E. B. TREAT'S
THE NATIONAL HAND BOOK OF
AMERICAN PROGRESS, 1492 to 1888.
 The Book Campagn Book. Il-
 lustrated, \$2. also, **The**
Bow in the Cloud,
 or Words of Comfort,
 by 200 Authors. \$1.75.
E. B. TREAT, 271 Broadway New York

SAVES WALLS, FASTENS TIDIES
AND SCARFS SECURELY.
BY MAIL TO ANY
PART OF THE U. S. AT
10¢ EACH OR TEN FOR \$1.00.
SEND 2¢ STAMP FOR CIRCULAR
DR. W. H. HERTZ, HAZLETON, PA.

ALL STYLES. THE AMERICAN CYCLES
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
ON APPLICATION.
GORMULLY & JEFFERY
MFG. CO.,
CHICAGO, ILL.
8¢ PRICES. THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS IN AMERICA

BOOK AGENTS WANTED FOR
MY STORY OF THE WAR
By Mary A. Livermore
 Her own narrative of "Four Years' Personal Experi-
 ence as Field and Hospital Nurse." It portrays the
 Womanly or "Heavenly" side of the War, its Lights and
 Shadows "as a woman saw them." Bright, Pure, and Good,
 full of "laughter and tears," of thrilling interest and touching
 pathos, it sells at sight to all Splendid Steel-Plates, and
 famous old Battle-Flags, richly colored in exact fac-simile.
 The "booming" book for Men and Women Agents. \$1.00 to
 \$2.00 a month made. 2¢ Advance. 2¢ Advance. for
 we Pay Freight and give Extra Terms. Write for circulars to
A. B. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

VOLUME }
IX. }

Ten Numbers to the Volume.

{ MEADVILLE, PA.,
October, 1888. }

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE PROMOTION OF TRUE CULTURE, ORGAN OF
THE CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A LEADING FEATURE of Volume IX. of THE CHAUTAUQUAN will be a series of articles on *Modern Greece*, its History, Literature, Customs, and Government. These articles will be furnished by the eminent Greek historian, PROF. J. P. MAHAFFY, of DUBLIN UNIVERSITY, and will form one of the most attractive and scholarly parts of the C. L. S. C. course of readings for 1888-89.

"THE POSITION OF GREECE IN THE HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION" will be discussed in the coming volume of THE CHAUTAUQUAN, by Prof. H. B. ADAMS, of Johns Hopkins University.

AN ATTRACTIVE SERIES in Volume IX. will be papers on the Circle of the Sciences, by DR. ALFRED COLEMAN, of Victoria University, Coburg, Ontario. Dr. Coleman is widely known as a most brilliant and versatile writer.

THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF INVENTIONS. will be treated by writers who have made special study of the different lines chosen, which will include the COTTON-GIN, the STEAM BOAT, the RAIL-ROAD, the TELEGRAPH, the SEWING-MACHINE, and many others.

A most interesting and useful feature of Volume VIII. has been the monthly discussion of great Public Questions by scholarly, cool-headed thinkers. This line of articles will be continued during the coming volume. A number of the ablest writers on current questions have been engaged for this work. The aim will be to aid our readers in correct thinking on all important questions of citizenship.

THE GREAT PHILANTHROPIES of the times will be discussed in nine articles by writers who have made special study of the subjects chosen. Among the topics will be THE RED CROSS, THE CARE OF PRISONERS, ORGANIZED CHARITIES, HOMES FOR FRIENDLESS AND ORPHAN CHILDREN, etc., etc.

A MAGNIFICENT series of special Papers on subjects connected with the Greek Readings of the year will appear in the coming volume. There will be Papers on GREEK ARCHÆOLOGY, GREEK ART, PHYSICAL TRAINING AMONG THE GREEKS, THE POSITION OF WOMEN AMONG THE GREEKS, and other like subjects.

PROF. T. D. SEYMOUR, of YALE UNIVERSITY, has promised to the volume a set of Papers which will be of the utmost value, on the eminent men of Greece. Prof. Seymour's high standing as one of the leading Greek scholars of America, will make the series of double interest.

DR. SHELDON JACKSON, of Alaska fame, will write for THE CHAUTAUQUAN articles on RUSSIA IN ALASKA, THE SEAL FISHERIES OF ALASKA, THE ESKIMO IN ALASKA, etc. Dr. Jackson knows more on these subjects than any other man living. He has most pronounced convictions of the needs of the country, and he writes in a vivid and delightful style. Our readers may expect a treat in his articles.

OLIVE THORNE MILLER, John Burroughs, Dr. H. C. McCook, Mary Treat, and other lovers of nature, of trained observation and scientific insight, will furnish frequent studies of bird, insect, and plant life to our pages.

BISHOP J. H. VINCENT, D.D., LL.D., will continue his selection and arrangement of Sunday Readings in each issue of the year.

IN ADDITION to the above Special Features a splendid assortment of one-part papers on literary, scientific, economic, social, religious, and popular subjects will be printed each month. Many of the best writers of America will be represented in our list of contributors.

The helpful and suggestive C. L. S. C. Departments of Local Circles, Programs, Outlines, C. L. S. C. Notes, Questions and Answers, and Question Table will be continued through the year and will give to readers of the course practical and timely suggestions on their work. All the special needs of the organization will be cared for and its interests fostered by the magazine.

THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENTS have a strong corps of writers engaged upon them. This force will be enlarged and strengthened for the coming year, and will continue to direct the attention of readers to the most suggestive events of the day, and to treat them in a candid and judicious way.

Other Announcements of Important Attractions in the next volume will be made later in the season.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

THE CHAUTAUQUAN, - - - - - \$1.50
In Clubs of Five or More, to one post-office, each, - - - - - 1.35

COMBINATION OFFER:.

(To be withdrawn after August 1.)

THE CHAUTAUQUAN, } One year - - - - - \$2.25
CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY HERALD, }

Remittances should be made by post-office money order on Meadville, Pa., or draft on New York, Philadelphia, or Pittsburgh, to avoid loss.
Address, DR. T. L. FLOOD, Editor and Proprietor,
MEADVILLE, PA.



MAGNETISM will cure disease, renew all the vital forces, quicker than any other remedies known to man. The reason this powerful life force works so effectively is because it is part of the man. We are dependent upon this magnetic law of **Polarity** for capillary attraction. The blood of the body is a **Magnet**. When the iron in the blood loses its magnetism, the law of polarity is unbalanced, and we are sick. This subject is fully considered and scientifically explained in our new 60-page book, entitled "A PLAIN ROAD TO HEALTH." We send the book free on application. Our Magnetic Foot Batteries warm the feet, prevent colds, fortify and protect the whole body from disturbing influences and meteorological changes in the atmosphere. Reader, if you prize health and value life, you can not afford to pass these statements without investigation. Send \$1 in stamps or currency, and secure a pair of these Foot Batteries. Magnetism imparted through our Magnetic Shields is soft and gentle as the sunshine, and like it gives warmth, life and comfort to every nerve and muscle in the body. It is Nature's powerful, vitalizing force, intended to preserve the health of our race. The moment this Shield touches the body the entire system responds to this energizing, invigorating, natural stimulus. All persons who wear them feel this warm, genial glow in five minutes after putting them on. This healthful tonic continues all the time, when sleeping or awake, and will last for several years. Send for our new book, "A PLAIN ROAD TO HEALTH," free.

CHICAGO MAGNETIC SHIELD CO.,
6 Central Music Hall, - - CHICAGO, ILL.

EXTRACT OF MALT

is one of the most nutritious substances known to the medical profession, and Homeopathic and Allopathic physicians alike prescribe it as a food of great merit. The manufacturers of

Magee's Emulsion

have made use of this knowledge in the substitution of it for soap barks, tragacanth, and other non-medical substances, used by nearly all other manufacturers of emulsions, as a base with which to combine the pure Cod-Liver Oil and Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites which they use in

Magee's Emulsion,

and hence we have here an article far superior in merit to the many so-called emulsions now on the market. For the relief and cure of coughs, colds, dyspepsia, scrofula and general debility, as is testified by thousands of physicians all over the land. It is sold by all first class Druggists. J. A. Magee and Co. Sole Proprietors. Lawrence, Mass.



TOURIST GLASSES.—The "Serviceable" Tourist, uses the best for Theatre, Field, or Na-line use. Sent post-paid on receipt of price, \$12.00. **QUEEN & CO.,** Opticians, 924 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

COLTON'S SELECT FLAVORS

PERFECTLY PURE Extracts of **THE BEST.** Unequalled Strength for All. **Winning Friends Everywhere.** Choicest Fruits. **EVERY FAMILY** Should Know Their Delicious Flavors. **Dealers Treble Sales with Them.** Ask Your Grocer or Dealer for Them.

LABORATORY (HOME DEPOT) WESTFIELD, MASS. (NEW YORK OFFICE, 63 PARK PLACE.)

DEAFNESS

Entirely relieved by an invisible device which is the same to the ears as glasses to the eyes. Worn for months without removal. Successful where every other remedy has failed. A triumph of the 19th century. For sale only by

H. A. WALES, Bridgeport, Conn.

EMERSON **FINEST TONE** **BEST WORK AND MATERIALS**

EVERY PIANO WARRANTED **45,000 MADE.**

SEND FOR CATALOGUE. **PIANOS**

EMERSON PIANO CO. BOSTON, MASS.

COLUMBUS BUCCY CO.



We manufacture fine, first-class vehicles, in every respect suited to all localities and climates. Our prices are extremely low. We sell them everywhere. Write us for catalogue, prices, and testimonials of what people say who have used our work, and we will give you the name of our nearest dealer.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

For The Nervous The Debilitated The Aged.

Medical and scientific skill has at last solved the problem of the long needed medicine for the nervous, debilitated, and the aged, by combining the best nerve tonic, Celery and Coca, with other effective remedies, which, acting gently but efficiently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, remove disease, restore strength and renew vitality. This medicine is

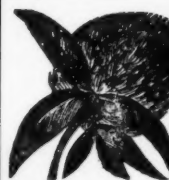
Paine's Celery Compound

It fills a place heretofore unoccupied, and marks a new era in the treatment of nervous troubles. Overwork, anxiety, disease, lay the foundation of nervous prostration and weakness, and experience has shown that the usual remedies do not mend the strain and paralysis of the nervous system.

Recommended by professional and business men. Send for circulars.

Price \$1.00. Sold by druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors
BURLINGTON, VT.



D. NEEDHAM'S SONS
110-118 Dearborn Street,
CHICAGO.

Red Clover Blossoms,
And **FLUID AND SOLID EXTRACTS OF THE BLOSSOMS.** The **BEST BLOOD PURIFIER KNOWN.** Cures Cancer, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Piles, Whooping Cough, and all **BLOOD DISEASES.** Send for circular. Mention paper.

FREE BEAUTIFUL COLORED FASHION PLATE of Summer Styles sent free on receipt of 2 cent stamp for postage.
J. F. SUBERIN, Box 1505, Philadelphia, Pa.

SHORTHAND Writing thoroughly taught by mail or personally. Situations procured all pupils when competent. Send for circular. **W. C. CHAFFEE, Oswego, N. Y.**

Back Volumes.

CHAUTAUQUA

Assembly Herald.

Volumes of the *Chautauqua Assembly Herald* for the years 1887, '86, '85, and '84 may be obtained at \$1.00 per set.

Sent, postage prepaid, to any address on receipt of \$1.00.

The Chautauquan.

Complete sets of Volumes II., III., IV., V., VI., and VII. of *The Chautauquan* are on sale at this office, \$1.50 per volume.

Address, **DR. T. L. FLOOD,**
Meadville, Pa.

THE CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY HERALD.

VOLUME }
XIII. }

Nineteen Numbers to the Volume.

{ CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.
{ August, 1888.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY.

On August 4 the first number of the ASSEMBLY DAILY HERALD for 1888 will appear, and will continue its daily issues, Sundays excepted, until August 28. The ASSEMBLY HERALD for 1888 will keep its old form of 8 pages and 48 columns. It will be printed on the grounds at Chautauqua. A full printing outfit—steam-power press, folding machines, well equipped composing department, etc., etc.—is established in the Grove for the sole use of the ASSEMBLY HERALD.

An animated and complete description of the full round of Chautauqua Life will be given in the ASSEMBLY HERALD. Four Stenographers are employed on the paper, and will furnish Reports of some seventy lectures from such speakers as Phillips Brooks, Joseph Cook, T. De Witt Talmage, Edward Everett Hale, J. M. Buckley, H. W. Warren, Henry W. Grady, Sam Jones, Sam Small, F. W. Gunsaulus, H. B. Adams, Richard T. Ely, Noah K. Davis, Abba Goid Woolson, H. H. Ragan, Mary T. Lathrap, W. R. Harper, Luther T. Townsend, A. W. Tourgee, George W. Bain, Frank Beard, Benjamin Clarke, Wallace Bruce, W. P. Coddington, F. A. Ober, Robert McIntyre, and many others. The great amount of valuable special work done in the Missionary Conferences, C. L. S. C. Round Tables, Normal Classes, Devotional Meetings, College Lecture Rooms, Special Gatherings, etc., etc., will be gathered for the ASSEMBLY HERALD, furnishing readers who can not attend the meetings an accurate and complete account of the ideas and principles developed.

The daily impressions of the ASSEMBLY HERALD contain much interesting and spicy description of the incidents, the men, and the chat of Chautauqua.

To those who go to Chautauqua the HERALD is indispensable as a record of what they have seen and participated in at the Lake and necessary to keep them posted on the news of the Grounds. For lovers of good reading the volume contains an unequalled collection of timely lectures and discussions, not elsewhere to be found in print. To C. L. S. C. readers the reports of class meetings, Round Tables, and of Recognition Day exercises are of the greatest interest and importance. Chautauqua is the center of the great galaxy of Assemblies of the United States. Those who would become familiar with the best development of the Assembly Idea, must know Chautauqua. It is only through the ASSEMBLY HERALD that such information can be obtained.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY DAILY HERALD, - - - \$1.00
In Clubs of Five or More, to one post-office, each, - .90

COMBINATION OFFER.

(To be withdrawn after August 1.)

THE CHAUTAUQUAN } one year, - - - \$2.25
CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY HERALD }

Remittances should be made by post-office money order on Meadville, Pa., or draft on New York, Philadelphia, or Pittsburgh, to avoid loss.

Address,

DR. T. L. FLOOD, Editor and Proprietor,
Meadville, Pa.

EYESIGHT BY MAIL.
Our method of fitting persons who cannot see a good optician is highly recommended by oculists and physicians. Send 40 in stamps to get 60 N. Y. Optician, 221 West No. 7 St.

SUMMER BOOKS AT A DISCOUNT.

WHENEVER you want a Book, or information about Books, write to F. E. GRANT, 7 West 42d Street, New York. Write for "Special Offer Slips," lists of recent Novels and other Books for Summer reading.

TO RENT CHEAP.

Two Large Furnished Houses on Connecticut side of Long Island Sound. Safe bathing; fine country and drives; near depot and post-office.

For terms, etc., address

C. H. VEDDER,
Stony Creek, Conn.

ESTERBROOK STEEL PENS.

For Sale by all Stationers.

ESTERBROOK PEN CO., 26 John St., N. Y.

10 CENTS (silver) pays for your address in the "Agent's Directory," which goes whirling all over the United States, and you will get hundreds of samples, circulars, books, newspapers, magazines, etc., from those who want agents. You will get lots of mail matter and good reading free, and will be Well Pleased with the small investment. List containing name sent to each person answering this advertisement.

T. D. CAMPBELL, Box 300, Boyleston, Ind.

IN ANSWER TO INQUIRIES.

All persons connected with the C. L. S. C. as teachers or members, as well as the C. Y. F. R. U., may win any of the 94 prizes offered by D. Lothrop Company. \$2,000 is to be paid in cash prizes to Wide Awake subscribers. Full particulars in the Wide Awake, June and July numbers. The new volume of Wide Awake begins with the June number. \$1.20 sent to D. Lothrop Company, Boston, will pay for the half year's subscription, giving a complete volume.

ERIE RAILWAY.

The short and direct route between
New York and Chautauqua,
And only line having through
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE
between these points.

Special Excursion Tickets at reduced rates during Assembly season.

GEO. DEHAVEN, L. P. FARMER,
Asst Gen'l Pass'r Ag't. Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.



—FOR—
New York, Albany, Saratoga, Boston
AND OTHER EASTERN CITIES.

3-Through Trains.—3

With Pullman Palace Sleeping Coaches, Pullman Buffet Sleeping Coaches, Pullman Hotel Coaches, Parlor Cars and Elegant Day Coaches FORM THE

Great Through Route to the West.

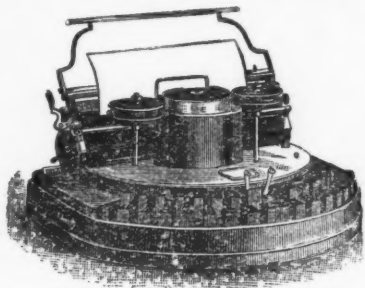
No change of Cars to CLEVELAND, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, or ST. LOUIS.

The Great Through Route for Colonists and Land Seekers. Close connections at Chicago and St. Louis for all points in MINNESOTA, DAKOTA, NEBRASKA, COLORADO, TEXAS, and all points

Northwest, West, and Southwest!

Before purchasing tickets call on or address
A. T. SACKETT, F. H. GARFIELD,
Ticket Agent, Division Pass'r Ag't,
Meadville, Pa. Jamestown, N. Y.
Or any local agent on the line, and any information desired will be cheerfully given.

"HAMMOND" Pond's Extract



TYPEWRITER.

HIGHEST AWARDS:

London, New York, New Orleans, Boston.

—SEND FOR—

"What Folks Say of the Hammond Typewriter"

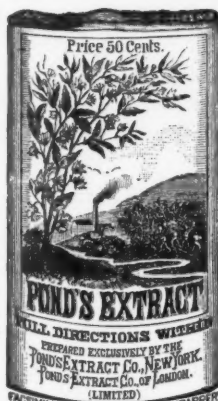
TO

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER CO.,

292-298 Avenue B.

Invaluable
for

Sunburns,
Chafings,
Piles,
Sore Feet,
Diarrhoea,
Neuralgia,
Toothache,
Bruises,
Sore-Eyes,



Stings,
Insect Bites,
Sore-
Throat,
Sores,
Inflamma-
tion.
and
Hemor-
rhages
of all kinds.

Pain Disappears.

Inflammations Vanish.

Hemorrhages Cease.

Beware of worthless imitations, for POND'S

EXTRACT is never sold by measure

nor in druggists' bottles.



IMPERIAL GRANUM, W. C. WILE, M. D., in the *New England Medical Monthly*, January, 1888.—"In the delicate conditions of the stomach, when everything else has been rejected I have saved many lives by giving IMPERIAL GRANUM. I consider this as one of the very best foods the physician can find to assist him in carrying through his patient to recovery; and I have found it of inestimable value in the later stages of Phthisis, Gastritis, Gastric Catarrh, Dyspepsia, and Dysentery. It requires little effort of the stomach to digest, and I have never known it to be rejected if properly prepared, given in small quantities and at frequent intervals. The great care used in its manufacture will lead the physician to expect the same product all the time, and we can assure him that he will never be disappointed, as we have fully tested it in our extended experience."

We speak from experience when we say that the IMPERIAL GRANUM is both safe and nutritious. It has been on the market for many years, and the largely increasing sales show that many others have found like results attending its use.—*The Christian Union*, N. Y.

As a Medicinal Food IMPERIAL GRANUM, which is simply a solid extract from very superior growths of wheat, is unexcelled. It is easy of digestion, is not constipating, and is to-day the STANDARD DIETETIC preparation for invalids, for the aged, and for the very young.—*North-American Journal of Homoeopathy*, N. Y. Dec., '87.

IMPERIAL GRANUM has now been before the public for many years, and is generally admitted to be a standard preparation. There can be no doubt that this is due to its uniformly superior quality, and the successful results obtained with it in all cases where an artificial food is required. *Popular Science News*, Boston, February, '88.

"IMPERIAL GRANUM.—A neighbor's child being very low, reduced, in fact, to a mere baby skeleton from want of nourishment, as nothing could be found which the child could retain, at the urgent request of friends the parents were induced to try IMPERIAL GRANUM, which proved such a benefit to the child it grew and thrived beyond all comprehension. At the same time I had a child sick with cholera infantum; on being presented with a box of Granum, with the high recommend from this neighbor, used it and continued its use to raise the child on, and I firmly believe this had all to do in saving the former child's life and the greater part in restoring my own child to health. A. C. G."—*Leonard Illustrated Medical Journal*, Detroit, Mich., Oct. '87.

P. VARNUM MOTT, M.D., Boston, Mass., in the *Microcosm*, New York, February, 1886.—"There are numerous Foods that are much vaunted and all have their adherents. The 'IMPERIAL GRANUM,' in my hands, seems to be all that is claimed for it, and experience has brought me to rely on its use where its special properties are indicated. In infantile diseases it has proved very efficacious, and I always direct its use when a child is being weaned."

The lives of untold thousands of infants have been saved by IMPERIAL GRANUM, and careful mothers are loud in their praises of this well known food, and pharmacists can safely recommend it.—*Proceedings Illinois Pharmaceutical Association*, 1887.

"On some other Planet there may be a better Dietetic Preparation than IMPERIAL GRANUM, but not on this."—*The American Analyst*, New York.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

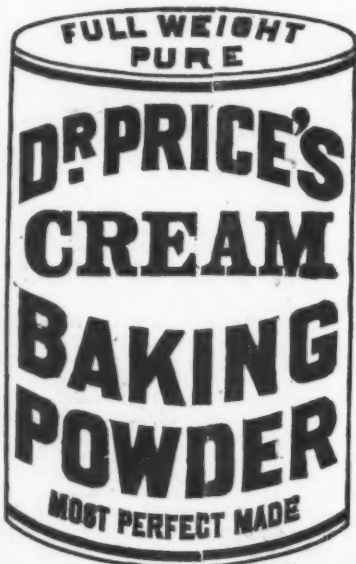
JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York.

EPPS'S | GRATEFUL COMFORTING | COCOA.

Cashmere Bouquet

THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING
AND REFINED OF ALL
TOILET SOAPS.

COLGATE & CO.
TOILET SOAPS & PERFUMERY.



Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Cans.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.



GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

BAKER'S

Vanilla Chocolate,

Like all our chocolates, is prepared with the greatest care, and consists of a superior quality of cocoa and sugar, flavored with pure vanilla bean. Served as a drink, or eaten dry as confectionery, it is a delicious article, and is highly recommended by tourists.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

BAKER'S

Breakfast Cocoa.



Warranted absolutely pure Cocoa, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

BEAUTY = WRINKLES, BLACK-HEADS, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, PITTINGS, MOLES AND SUPERFLUOUS HAIR PERMANENTLY REMOVED. Completeness guaranteed. Hair, Brows and Lashes Colored and Restored. Interfering Meak and Testimonials sent (free), 4c. Correspondence Solicited.

KNABE PIANOS

FIFTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC, upon their excellence alone have attained as CHASED PRE-EMINENCE, which establishes them as UNRIVALED in TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP, AND DURABILITY.

BEAUTY

ed as
in
LITY

WINKLES, BLACK-HEADS, PIMPLES, RINGLES, SUPERFLUOUS HAIR PERMANENTLY REMOVES
Complexions beautified. Hair, Brows and Lashes Colored and Restored. Interfering Meak and Tendrils sent sealed, 4c.
Correspondence Guaranteed. Mention No. 1000-1000.